

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 APRIL 1985

Lebanon

A Lebanese who hijacked a Middle East Airlines plane en route from Beirut to Jeddah surrendered to the Saudi authorities after the airliner landed at Jeddah airport, the Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry announced in a statement carried by SPA. The hijacker had demanded a large sum of money to support the Lebanese national resistance's activities in southern Lebanon, Beirut radio noted.

As for the situation in Sidon, Beirut radio reported renewed shelling of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio said 25 people were killed or injured by the bombardment, which emanated from Phalangist artillery emplacements nearby. A PLO statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed that Palestinian fighters and their Lebanese allies, including Lebanese Army units, have checked Phalangist attempts to advance on the two Palestinian refugee camps, where losses reached 46 killed and 82 wounded by noon on 31 March.

Lebanese military sources cited by Beirut radio subsequently announced that a Lebanese Army battalion equipped with rockets and modern vehicles will reinforce the 12th Brigade at Sidon in an attempt to eliminate the contact lines and impose security. The issue of reinforcing the Army in the south was discussed during Army Commander General Michel 'Awn's 1 April meeting with Syrian military officials in Damascus, the radio noted. President Amin al-Jumayyil had earlier received a Syrian presidential envoy in B'abda, according to the radio. Meanwhile, Phalangist leader Elie Karamah said his party has taken action to reach an understanding with President al-Jumayyil and to negotiate with Syria, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

In developments arising from the recent spate of kidnappings, Voice of Lebanon radio held the "Jundallah" group responsible for the murder of an abducted Netherlands priest who was found dead in the Ba'labakk area on 1 April. A French official kidnapped in Tripoli on 24 March was released unharmed on 2 April, according to a French Embassy announcement cited by the radio.

Sudan

During a 31 March State Security Service raid on Khartoum University 17 "Communists and Ba'thists" were arrested for holding anti-government meetings and planning counterrevolutionary acts, according to a State Security statement cited by SUNA. In another report the SSU organizational secretary announced that "a number" of trade union leaders were detained to forestall more disturbances, MENA reported. However, the Sudanese doctor's union called for a 3 April demonstration to protest the arrest of the union's leader and urged trade unions and political groups to organize a "civil disobedience" campaign to overthrow President Ja'far Numayri's regime, AFP disclosed. In a related development, Radio Monte Carlo noted that a group of Sudanese officers calling themselves the "free officers' group" invited the Sudanese people to stage a general strike and demonstrate against Numayri. Meanwhile, the acting SSU secretary general announced that a "great political demonstration" will be held on 2 April in Khartoum, Omdurman radio reported.

Pakistan

Eight leaders of Movement for Restoration of Democracy political parties were released in Punjab on 28 March, according to the paper DAWN.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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Reportage on PLO Reaction to Fighting in Lebanon**'Arafat Message to Leaders**

JN011714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1549 GMT
1 Apr 85

["Text" of message from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Arab heads of state; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] My brothers, your majesties, excellencies, and highnesses, Arab kings, presidents, and amirs: Greetings of Arabdom and struggle. For the 3d day running, the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and the city of Sidon and its environs are being exposed to isolationist military attacks carried out by the fascist Lebanese Forces, which are backed directly by Israeli forces with heavy artillery support, air landings, advancing armor, and sea blockade.

Although the isolationist forces have tried vigorously to occupy 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps as they did in Al-Hilaliyah and ('Amra), east of Sidon, the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance backed by Lebanese Army units have succeeded in checking this attempt and forcing the isolationists to retreat from the two camps. All this was accompanied by an enemy armor attack on Iqlim al-Tuffah, especially (Qabba'ah), (Kafr Ghalla), and other areas.

As a result of this new onslaught, hideous massacres have occurred within the ranks of peaceful, innocent citizens, including Palestinian and Lebanese. Hundreds of others were arrested indiscriminately and en masse, and scores of villages were blockaded by tanks and armor. The isolationist invaders have turned the daily life of the inhabitants of these villages into that of concentration camps. At the same time, the Israeli Navy is imposing a tight blockade on the Lebanese shores from Al-Naqrurah to Tripoli. During the past 2 days, this Navy carried out criminal piracy by intercepting ships carrying food and medicine to stricken areas in the south, seized some of them, and detained a number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens. What is taking place against the Palestinians and Lebanese in Sidon and southern Lebanon is a new plot in which isolationists from the Lebanese Forces and the Israeli Army are taking part in a desperate, rabid attempt to strike at the mounting Palestinian and Lebanese resistance, carry out the balkanization plan, and establish sectarian cantons in Lebanon.

It is unfortunate that all this is taking place while the Palestinian revolution is receiving blows from more than one side in an attempt to paralyze it and prevent it from facing enemy attacks inside and outside our occupied territory and in southern Lebanon.

My brothers, your majesties, excellencies, kings, presidents, and amirs, I address this urgent message to you so we can all assume the responsibility of facing this serious situation in these difficult circumstances experienced by our Arab nation and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

[Signed] Your Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

'Arafat Meets With Klibi

JN011739 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] held intensive contacts this morning with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on the serious situation in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and the city of Sidon as a result of the aggression to which they are exposed for the 4th day running. Brother Abu 'Ammar and the secretary general agreed on the formation of a working committee from the Arab League and the PLO to follow up the situation.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa has learned that brother leader Abu 'Ammar has been closely following since yesterday morning the developments of the explosive situation in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and also in certain parts of the south where there have been air landings. Brother Abu 'Ammar held a series of contacts with Arab and friendly states urging them to take action. He also instructed the PLO representative in the United Nations to take quick action on the international level and to submit an urgent message to the Security Council.

Press Statement on Fighting

JN011613 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1554 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] The PLO has issued the following press statement:

The Zionist enemy forces and the isolationist fascist forces have continued since Sunday morning, for the 4th day running, their concentrated, heavy shelling of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and certain quarters of Sidon.

At the same time, an isolationist force advanced in the direction of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp, Mar Ilyas, Al-Hilaliyah, and Al-Qayya'ah in an attempt to control them. However, the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance and units of the Lebanese Army checked this attempt. Violent battles are currently raging in these areas, while isolationist-Zionist shelling of Palestinian camps is intensifying. Sniping is also taking place in certain quarters of Sidon. Losses in both camps as of 1200 Sunday had reached 46 martyrs and 82 wounded. There were other losses among innocent citizens in Sidon, estimated at 15 martyred or wounded.

King Husayn Offers Aid to Palestinian Camps

LD020927 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT
2 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Yasir 'Arafat received yesterday a telephone call from Jordanian King Husayn, in which he stressed that Jordan is ready to offer help to the civilian population [words indistinct] in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah on the outskirts of Sidon in southern Lebanon. Mr Yasir 'Arafat informed King Husayn about the deteriorating situation in that region as a result of the aggressions of Israeli and isolation forces.

'Arafat Sends Message to Ceausescu on Reelection*JN011751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a congratulatory cable to the Romanian president on his reelection. Abu 'Ammar expressed his appreciation for Romania's support. He also referred to the serious situation currently facing the Palestine question and the Palestinian people.

'Arafat Receives Message From Senegalese President*JN011754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a personal message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf dealing with political developments in the region and bilateral relations.

'Arafat Receives PCI Delegation in Tunis*JN011753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received in Tunis a delegation of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) headed by Comrade Rubbi, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the party's foreign relations committee. The discussion dealt with recent developments and the solidarity ties between the two sides.

'Arafat-PCI Talks*AU012101 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text](ANSA) Rome, April 1 — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is "especially concerned" for the fate of the Palestinians in the southern Lebanese camps "caught up in the offensive of the pro-Israeli militia," the Communist Party Press Office said here today with reference to a recent meeting between 'Arafat and two party officials held in Tunis. The issues discussed by the PLO leader and Antonio Rubbi and Massimo Micucci, the head of the party's Foreign Bureau, included the situation in the Middle East and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement for joint action on a political solution for the Mideast conflicts. The party officials, the press office said, reconfirmed the commitment of Italian Communists to a negotiated solution for the situation, the self-determination of the Palestinian people and the recognition of the PLO.

PLO Official Congratulates Iraq, Condemns PLO Split*JN300954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 30 Mar 85*

[Text] Amman, 30 Mar (INA) — The PLO has called on the Arabs to adopt a collective stand and to mobilize all potentials and efforts in support of Iraq so that the Tehran rulers will resort to reason. In a statement to an INA correspondent, Bishop Ilya Khury, PLO Executive Committee member, said: "We assert our support for fraternal Iraq in its just war against Iranian

aggression. The Palestinian official expressed his hope that this aggression against the eastern flank of the Arab homeland will fail. The unjust assailants — the Zionists, the Persians, and the so-called Arabs — know what vicissitudes their affairs will take.

The PLO Executive Committee member conveyed the Palestinian people's congratulations to President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi people, and their brave Army on their victories over the Iranian enemy. He said: "The Palestinian people continue to call for an end to the war and hope that the our people and kinfolk in fraternal Iraq will achieve victory over the Iranian aggression. He said that Iraq's victory will have great effect on our glorious Arab nation's victory over its Zionist enemy and over those who support its hostile plans against our nation in Palestine and the rest of the Arab homeland.

The Palestinian official condemned those who tried to split the PLO. He said: "Those people have accepted being a tool in the hands of the Syrian regime to perpetrate its hostile schemes against the Palestinian people and the PLO, their legitimate representative. He warned the dissidents that the free will of the Palestinians opposes encroaching on their people's long struggle and turning it into a tool for perpetrating the conspiracies of certain Arab regimes — conspiracies that converge with the Zionist and imperialist line to strike at all honest efforts at liberating the territory and spreading peace in the Arab homeland.

PLO Divisions Seen as 'Bonus' for Israel*LD011811 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
1 Apr 85*

["Analysis" by 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhanna]

[Excerpt] Mr Khalid al-Fahum recently held a press conference in Damascus in which he announced the formation of what he called the Palestine National Salvation Front. According to Mr al-Fahum, this new front aims to change the Palestinian course. He stressed that the aim of the front is to form a frontline Palestinian struggle force which all PLO factions will be invited to join.

Since the formation of the PLO in 1965, the basic aim of the PLO has been to strike at the Israeli entity inside the occupied land. But the disputes which since 1971 have been weakening the roots and solidarity of the organization have slowed down the implementation of this aim. The disputes among the factions continued and the clash of opinions and methods because more frequent as the date of holding the PNC approached.

In Amman, where the last PNC was held, new leaders appeared on the Palestinian arena. Mr 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih became PNC speaker in place of Mr Khalid al-Fahum. A committee was formed for negotiations with Jordan to engage in joint action.

The high point of the joint action talks was the last meeting which took place in Amman recently between His Majesty King Husayn, the king of Jordan, and Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. This meeting brought to existence the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which was reached

on 11 February. Ten days after the agreement, which was reached on 11 February, Mr Salim al-Za'nun, the deputy speaker of the PNC, stressed that there were no disputes between Jordan and the organization on the essence of the agreement. In an interview in *AL-WAHIDAH* of Dubai, he pointed out that the agreement would incorporate some clarifications to some of its articles. The differences in viewpoints has led to divisions in the organizations, which Israel sees as an unexpected political bonus.

Reportage on Anti-Israeli Resistance Attacks

Patrol in Al-Duwayr Attacked

*JN291810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
29 Mar 85*

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces launched a machinegun and rocket attack against a Zionist military patrol on the outskirts of Al-Duwayr in occupied southern Lebanon last night. One half-track was destroyed, another was damaged, and all of their occupants were either killed or wounded in the attack.

The heroes of the joint forces also launched two katyusha rocket attacks against the occupation forces' positions in the city of Tyre. Several Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded in the attack. The joint forces also used machineguns and rockets to attack a military position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Tyre last night. One jeep was destroyed in the position and several elements in the agent position were either killed or wounded in the attack.

The Zionist spokesman admitted the operations, but did not mention his losses or those of his agents. He said that his forces carried out an extensive search and arrest campaign to track down the heroes of the joint forces, but all this was in vain.

Explosive Charges Detonated

*JN301716 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT
30 Mar 85*

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces detonated highly explosive remote-controlled charges under a Zionist military patrol near Al-Buss in Tyre District, in southern Lebanon, today. The explosions destroyed two Zionist military trucks and killed or wounded their occupants.

Heroes of the joint forces detonated explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol in Al-'Abasiyah, near Tyre, today. The explosion destroyed a half-track, damaged another, and killed or wounded their personnel.

Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese forces used katyushas to shell a Zionist military position near Al-Qir'awn Lake in southern Lebanon. The shelling destroyed the position, killing or wounding its personnel. Heroes of the joint forces have also attacked another Zionist position in Shabriha in southern Lebanon. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rockets, killed or wounded a number of Zionist soldiers.

Heroes of the joint forces used machineguns and rockets to attack a military patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon near the village of Bint Jubayl.

The attack destroyed a jeep and damaged another, killing or wounding their agent personnel.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted the operations. He said that his forces launched large-scale search campaigns and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of being connected with the heroes of the joint forces, who returned safely to base.

2 Patrols Attacked

*JN311840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT
31 Mar 85*

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces detonated high-explosive remote-controlled charges under a Zionist military patrol in Tyre, in occupied southern Lebanon, yesterday. The explosion destroyed a military vehicle and killed or wounded its occupants.

Heroes of the joint forces also attacked a Zionist military patrol in Al-Duwayr, in Al-Nabatiyah District, in southern Lebanon yesterday.

The attack, which was carried out with machineguns and rockets, destroyed one jeep, and damaged another, killing or wounding their personnel.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations but, as usual, declined to mention losses. He said his forces immediately launched large-scale search campaigns and arrested a large number of citizens.

Patrol in Tyre Attacked

*JN011812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces continue to escalate their operations against personnel and equipment of the Zionist occupation forces and their agents in occupied southern Lebanon.

Last night these heroes attacked with automatic weapons and rockets a Zionist military patrol in Tyre in the occupied south. A Zionist half-track was destroyed and its occupants were killed or wounded.

Also yesterday the heroes of the joint forces shelled with Katyushas occupation forces' positions in Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah, destroying the positions and killing or wounding their personnel.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted the operations but, as usual, did not disclose his losses. He said his forces immediately launched large-scale search-and-arrest campaigns against the heroes of the joint forces, but all this was in vain.

Reportage on Celebration of 9th Land Day

ICO Issues Communiqué

LD301452 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Sharif al-Din Pirzada, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has urged the international community that supports the right of peoples to self-determination to continue its backing for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people at all levels and in various forums in order to curb the arrogance of the Zionist and racist rule in Palestine. He urged it to contribute to the realization of Palestinian rights and to lift the wrong imposed on a people that wants only justice, its human rights, and to live in peace on its land in an independent state like all the other peoples.

This came in a communiqué issued today by the ICO secretary general on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of Land Day, the day when the Palestinian people stood up to the Zionist enemy. Here is the text of the communiqué:

On 30 March 1985 we mark the 9th anniversary of Land Day, the day when the brother Palestinians of Galilee, in northern Palestine, stood up to confront the Zionist and racist enemy with their blood and faith to prevent it from confiscating their lands. Dozens of them fell as martyrs to the bullets of perfidy in one of the massacres of the Zionist rule in Palestine.

The anniversary of Land Day is linked to the feelings of millions of Muslims throughout the world who in turn are linked to our sacred land, the land of the midnight journey and ascension [Muhammad's midnight journey and ascension to the seven heavens from Jerusalem], the land of the holy Al-Aqsa mosque and the sacred Al-Ibrahimi mosque, the land of light and prophets, may the peace of God be upon them.

When I stand up in this glorious day to greet the souls of our loyal martyrs, the Land Day martyrs, I address my greetings and respect to those who have followed their path and are still following it, those who are still steadfast on the land of Palestine performing the most outstanding acts of heroism in confronting the gangs of Zionist rule and their scheme of ousting and driving the Palestinians out of their homeland, having as an objective all the Palestinian land so they can build settlements to accommodate Zionist Jews coming from various countries.

On behalf of the ICO I want to emphasize that the solidarity of the Islamic nation with the struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian people stems from the just character and legitimacy of this struggle, and from the longing of Muslims for their Islamic sanctities in Palestine. Our nation's support of the struggle of this people will continue without any limits until the Palestinian people obtain their inalienable and unnegotiable rights, including their right to return and to self-determination and to setting up their own independent state on its national homeland with Jerusalem as capital under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative.

Today I want to underline that the forces of military occupation and military rulers in the towns of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip might be able to prevent Palestinian nationalist public

figures from undertaking any nationalist activity in Palestine to mark Land Day, but they cannot prevent the Palestinian people from carrying out their Jihad on their land, nor can they prevent their mass moves everywhere to defend their historic right to Palestine.

The Palestinian people are backed in this by all the peace-loving forces in the world and the international legitimacy they have secured over decades full of heroism and sacrifices.

I take advantage of this occasion to call on these forces, the international community and all the supporters of the right of peoples to self-determination, to continue their support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people at all levels and in various forums in order to curb the arrogance of the Zionist racist rule in Palestine, to contribute to the realization of Palestinian rights and to the lifting of the wrong imposed on a people who want only justice, their human rights, and to live on their land in their own independent state, in peace, as all the other peoples do.

I also appeal to the states of the Western world and the United States in particular to stop backing up the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and our Islamic sanctities, and to halt all military supplies, political support, and economic assistance to the aggressive state of Israel so that the latter may submit to international will and to the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council and respond to the calls of international security and peace. This will be all the more important since the opportunities for the realization of peace in the Middle East are available at this time.

The American Administration is therefore called upon to prove its credibility, to assume its historic responsibilities, and to seize the opportunity to contribute to the realization and establishment of a permanent, comprehensive, and just peace in this sensitive region of the world.

PNSF Holds Damascus Rally

JN301008 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Damascus, 30 Mar (SANA) — The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] organized a popular rally here last night on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of Land Day. The rally was attended by Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, and several representatives of Palestinian popular organizations.

In his speech at the rally, Dr Habash hailed the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, saying: We hail the people who fight with stones and sticks. He also greeted the voices that rejected capitulation and hailed the heroic detainees in the enemy prisons and their mothers, who staged a sit-in strike in occupied Jerusalem a few days before.

Dr Habash spoke about the PNSF. He stressed that this front does not constitute a substitute or parallel framework for the PLO, but is considered a provisional framework to return the organization to its national line and to topple the Amman agreement, its trend, and its tools. Dr Habash added that this front will mobilize all its potential and abilities to achieve the

goals included in its political program and will confront the tarnishing and falsifying campaigns waged by the rightist deviationist media.

Dr Habash concluded his speech by greeting revolutionary Syria and said: I greet this base which we rely on in our liberation battle and in the struggle against the deviationist line. This base is steadfast Syria, which confronts all imperialist and Zionist plans.

PLF Statement on Anniversary

JN310928 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic

31 Mar 85 pp 24, 20

[Text] In a statement on the 9th anniversary of Land Day, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF), has said that the Palestinian national unity is the basis for making the Palestine issue triumph. He affirmed that adherence to the legitimate rifle is the only language the Zionists understand. He said that the battles for the independent Palestinian decision-making and self-determination on all fronts are broad headlines for the Palestinian people's current state of affairs. Ahmad warned of planned, rehearsed Zionist attempts aimed at striking at Palestinian existence and besieging Palestinian activities in the international political and foreign arenas following the organization's success on the international level. In a statement distributed on the anniversary of Land Day, he affirmed that failure and bankruptcy are the broad headlines for the occupation's barbarism and repressive practices.

He noted the current glorious and historic moments of the Land Day celebrations as the Palestinian will and flag loftily lead the resistance and demonstrations that affirm the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative.

Najib al-Ahmad Statement

JN311017 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic

31 Mar 85 p 7

[Excerpt] Najib al-Ahmad, director of the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces' office, has said: Land Day is a commemoration of the homeland, existence, life, struggle, and the sacrifices for the sake of the beloved homeland. On this occasion we affirm our strong adherence to the resolutions of the 16th PNC session in Algiers and 17th PNC session in Amman. We strongly reject the Camp David agreement, Reagan plan, and Security Council Resolution 242, which all the Arab countries have accepted. We also reject tutelage and containment. The decision of the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Council, which was issued on 19 February 1985, explained our plans clearly and in detail. In spite of the wounds, we strongly demand with all our determination and resolve the restoration of brotherly relations, on the basis of continuing the struggle to liberate Arab territories, between Syria, Jordan, and the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, so that the Jordanian and Syrian soldiers and the Palestinian fighter would stand in the same trench in the battle of liberation. We strongly demand an end to the abhorrent Iraq-Iran war. We also

demand an end to the fighting in the Western Sahara. We also demand the convocation of an Arab summit in order to remove Arab differences, unite ranks, and confront the Zionist onslaught which is supported by the United States. We demand the return of Egypt to lead the Arab struggle. We call for Egypt's escape from Camp David designs and the removal of the Israeli flag from Egypt so that we can all march together on the path of armed struggle, which is the only language that the enemy understands. This is what Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and president leader martyr Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir have advocated.

We appeal to the brothers in the Palestinian organizations to return to their places within the PLO which were left open for them by their brothers during the 17th PNC. This is in order to march together on the path of liberation, repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of our independent Palestinian state. We meet with Jordan through a confederal union which will be our start to achieve the desired Arab unity and our objective of establishing a democratic Palestinian state on all Palestinian soil. O our kinfolk in the occupied homeland. We send you our greetings, affection, and admiration. You are the pride of our Arab nation. More struggle and we shall meet, God willing, in our liberated homeland.

Arab League Refrains From Condemning France

PM291209 Paris LE MONDE in French

28 Mar 85 p 4

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Arab League Warns Paris Against Supplying Nuclear Reactors to Israel"]

[Excerpt] Tunis — At the present stage in the negotiations on the supply of two civilian electronuclear reactors to Israel, the Arab countries think it preferable to adopt a flexible position by refraining from any condemnation of France. The Arab foreign ministers council meeting, which ended its 83d ordinary session in Tunis this Wednesday 27 March, merely recommended the member countries to act "individually and collectively" to draw Paris' attention to the "serious nature" of this question and to the consequences of a positive conclusion to the current negotiations.

Klibi Meets With Morocco's King Hassan

LD302217 Kuwait KUNA in English 1321 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis, March 30 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi returned here last night after a few-hour visit to Morocco during which he held talks with King Hassan, it was reported Saturday. The talks centered on the participation of Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in the meetings of Afro-Arab ministerial committee due in mid-April in Tripoli, Libya. Moroccan representative at the Arab League Mohamed al-Tazi warned last Thursday that his country will withdraw from the Arab League, should the Arab community accept the participation of SADR in the Afro-Arab committee meetings. Meanwhile, Klibi is due to visit Algeria, Libya and Mauritania in the near future to discuss the issue of SADR.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC States To Hold Air Exercises in Kuwait

GF011140 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The six member-countries of the GCC will hold joint air exercises in Kuwait next month, the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday. The agency said the aim of the exercises was to "increase the defence capabilities of the air forces" of the GCC countries. The GCC defence ministers recommended that these maneuvers take place on a "rotation" basis among the GCC countries, it added.

The six countries stepped up their defence coordination, as the war between Iraq and Iran crept menacingly closer to their territorial waters last year with attacks on merchant ships in vital oil tanker lanes along the Gulf. As the war escalated this month Kuwaiti Defence Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said that military defense precautions were underway.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Egypt's Mubarak

GF011100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1025 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah received this morning a message addressed to Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with current developments in the Arab arena.

The message was delivered by Muhammad Mahmud Abu Zayd, head of the Egyptian interest section in Bahrain, during his meeting with the Bahraini foreign minister today.

Further Reportage on Visit of Saudi Delegation

Officials Meet, Discuss Aviation

GF011724 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — Bahrain's Minister of Development and Industry and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi conferred here today with the Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation Assistant for Civil Aviation Affairs Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad Al Sa'ud.

In a statement after the meeting, Prince Fahd praised existing cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain in the field of civil aviation. "All of us realize the importance of air transport and the role played by Saudi and Gulf Air in presenting the best services for the passengers," Prince Fahd said. "We agreed to further increase cooperation between the two carriers and the authorities of civil airports in both countries," he added. "My country always seeks to enhance cooperation with Bahrain in particular and the other GCC members in general in the fields of civil aviation," Prince Fahd said.

Delegation Concludes Visits

GF011819 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1755 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad Al Sa'ud, Saudi assistant minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation affairs, left Manama for Riyadh this evening after an official 3-day visit to Bahrain.

He was seen off on his departure by Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs; and a number of senior Bahraini officials.

KUWAIT

UK Minister Luce Holds Talks With Defense Minister

LD011242 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1159 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Apr (KUNA) — Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti minister of defense, at noon today received at his office at the Ministry of Defense Richard Luce, the British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

A responsible source at the Ministry of Defense told KUNA that issues relating to military relations between the two countries, developments in the Middle East situation, the Palestinian question, and the Iraq-Iran war were discussed at this meeting. The Kuwaiti Ambassador to Britain Ghazi al-Rayyis, the British ambassador to Kuwait, and the guest's accompanying delegation also attended the meeting.

National Assembly Speaker Criticizes PLO Leaders

GF291540 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 28 Mar 85 p 7

[Article by Nurhan al-Tubaji]

[Excerpt] The Kuwait General Labor Union yesterday held a large rally in solidarity with the steadfast people of southern Lebanon. Among those present were National Assembly Speaker Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, Deputy Jasim al-Qatami, Dr Ahmad al-Khatib, and former deputy 'Abd al-Muhsin Jamal, in addition to members of a number of associations and public charity societies.

National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun opened the rally by thanking the Kuwait General Labor Union for holding the rally and saluted the struggle of the people in southern Lebanon. Ahmad al-Sa'dun then pointed out that his position on the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people is clear. He said that it is extremely important to differentiate between positions toward the Palestinian issue and the people on one hand, and some of the Palestinian leaders on the other. He indicated that he cannot conceal his criticism of the Palestinian leaders who say something in the morning and then contradict themselves in the evening.

Al-Sa'dun went on to say that the Palestinian issue is an Arab issue in the first place and a Palestinian issue in the second place, and that is why we have the right to say no to any side that does not serve the issue. The National Assembly speaker added:

"Discussion of Arab issues has become painful owing to the successive relapses the Arab nation has suffered. But the ability to confront the enemy and to demonstrate steadfastness — which resulted in the collapse of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement — in addition to striking at the strongest country in the world, provided hope in the ability of the Lebanese and the Palestinian combatants to continue the struggle. This steadfastness does not need a signal from me or from Salim al-Za'nun [PNC deputy speaker], who says something in the evening and then somebody comes forward to speak for him and contradicts what he said. The Palestinian and the Lebanese combatants succeeded in attaining what all the Arab regimes failed to fulfill."

He added: "I would like to say a final word to Salim al-Za'nun and remind him that talking about some of the PLO leaders and about the capitulation plans does not come from a vacuum but from defending the Palestinian citizen." Al-Sa'dun then enquired: "Did Salim al-Za'nun and his associates not stand up during the Black September massacres to incite all the Arabs against those who killed the Palestinian people, only now to change their positions? Why? Why is Al-Za'nun entrusted with tackling the issue and representing the Palestinians in solving the issue? I would like to give a piece of advice to Yasir 'Arafat and his associates. My advice is that if they were genuinely sincere to the Palestinian issue, they would leave the leadership to others because whoever depends on the regimes for survival cannot continue the procession of the liberation of all Palestinian soil. I reject the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement which the PLO representatives are continuing to peddle among the Arab regimes in order to obtain support and approval. Brothers in southern Lebanon brought us hope. Lofty greetings be to the steadfastness of the residents of southern Lebanon."

AL-RAY AL-'AMM: Resident Palestinians Need Support

GF311749 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Mar 85 pp 1, 19

["Opinion" column by the "Homeland's Son": "Palestinians in Kuwait"]

[Excerpts] It is known that the brother Palestinians in Kuwait are the biggest and oldest Arab community. Naturally, they contribute the most to Kuwait's development on both the government and public levels. In Kuwait, many of the Palestinians are given many opportunities.

Yet there are some issues and problems which justice requires be settled. The Palestinians in Kuwait, as we know, have been here since the 1950's, and some of them have been here since the 1940's. They continued to come here, so they have become an actual part of the economic and social life in Kuwait. They are found in all government departments and in most of the private sector institutions. Because they became a part of this country, particularly when they, regrettably, suffered from the usurpation of their Palestinian homeland, we should provide them with some privileges to ease their conditions and give them security, because they cannot live without Kuwait and Kuwait does not want to live without them. Therefore, their residence status should be made permanent to make things easier for them and their sons who study abroad. Regrettably, the burden becomes heavier and

things become more complicated and more costly now that bribes are in evidence. Resident permits require money, and anything related to this, such as when someone wants to bring his wife, cannot be done without favoritism or money.

These Palestinians do not want nationality. A resident permit should be granted to those who have spent a certain period of time in the country. Many of these Palestinians came to Kuwait when they were very young, married, and brought up children, who in turn married. This means that their life has become an inseparable part of Kuwait. Therefore, they should feel secure.

The weapon of deportation should not be used against them once an employee among these people ends his services. Where will he go when he has no land and after he has spent his youth and old age in this country? Their sufferings have been great. We suggest that these Palestinians receive in Kuwait more help and security both with their residence and educational needs, particularly the economic conditions of many of them do not enable them to pay private school installments for many sons and daughters.

It should be noted that the brother Palestinians spend most of their incomes in Kuwait while the others, particularly the Asians — although there is a difference in their status — spend hardly anything in this country. Besides, Palestinians are Arabs and our kinfolk and brothers. We hope that the government will implement the necessary programs.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus To Attend Military Maneuvers

GF011354 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, will sponsor the military maneuvers to be held today. This comes within the framework of the instructions of his majesty the commander to raise the military standard of our Armed Forces and to train them on modern arms.

Thousands of military personnel from the ground and air forces will participate, and various modern arms in the aviation field will be demonstrated. A number of military leaders from the fraternal and friendly countries and the GCC secretary general will be present.

These maneuvers aim to concentrate on various important mobilization problems, such as improving airspace control, as well as testing the military capability of the sultan's Armed Forces and giving military leaders an opportunity to use their expertise.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Arrives, Holds Talks

GF020756 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah conferred in his office with Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and issues of common interest. The

meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, and head of the Office of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Thahab.

The Cypriot foreign minister had arrived in the country earlier today on a 2-day visit to the Sultanate.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From PLO's 'Arafat

GF011600 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 1 Apr (WAKH) — The Amir of Qatar H.H. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a written message from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on current developments of the Palestinian issue and the conditions of the Palestinians in southern Lebanon. The message was delivered by Director of PLO office in Doha Yasin al-Sharif during his reception by the amir of Qatar here today.

Mr 'Arafat sent urgent messages to the Arab leaders in which he warned against the dangers resulting from the fresh Israeli-Phalangist attempts to storm and shell the Palestinian refugee camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah on the outskirts of Sidon, southern Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Ministry Issues Statement on Hijacking

LD012231 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2210 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh 1 Apr (SPA) — The Ministry of Defense and Aviation tonight issued a statement on the MEA hijacked plane which was on a regular flight from Beirut to Jeddah and which landed at Jeddah Airport. Here is the text of the statement:

At 2100 on Monday, 1 April 1985, the captain of the MEA plane which was on a regular flight from Beirut to Jeddah made contact and declared that the plane was hijacked by a Lebanese person from the south. He carried a pistol and hand grenades and demanded that the captain of the plane land at Jeddah Airport. Before landing the hijacker requested a safe conduct for himself, and the officials at the airport promised to grant him this. At 0010 on Tuesday, 2 April, the aforementioned plane landed safely and the hijacker surrendered. All the passengers disembarked and none of them had come to any harm, thanks be to God.

Reportage on Visit of Syrian Foreign Minister

Arrives, Met by Al-Faysal

LD020858 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0831 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Apr (SPA) — Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian foreign minister, arrived in Riyadh this morning for a visit to the Kingdom. He was met by His Royal Highness Sa'd al-Faysal,

the foreign minister; 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, the chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry; and a number of officials.

Received by King Fahd

LD021207 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office in the royal court this afternoon Syrian Foreign Minister Mr Faruq al-Shar', who arrived earlier today in Riyadh. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs.

King Fahd Receives UN Secretary General

LD011408 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received this afternoon UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his senior aides. The UN secretary general had lunch with his majesty the king.

UAE

Al-Shariqah Ruler Meets With Indian Official

GF311729 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 31 Mar (WAKH) — Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, Supreme Council member and ruler of Al-Shariqah, was informed today of Iran's readiness to ease the escalation of the fighting in some sectors of the battlefield. This came during a meeting with Romesh Bhandari, under secretary at the Indian Foreign Ministry. Bhandari also briefed Shaykh Sultan about the latest developments of his country's mediation efforts to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war. However, he said Iran was not ready to discuss a comprehensive ceasefire. Bhandari later left the UAE after a stop over at Dubai airport on his way home from Tehran.

Indian Envoy on Gulf War Mediation Effort

GF011146 Dubayy KHALEEF TIMES in English 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The scene of the non-aligned peace effort in the Gulf has shifted to New Delhi with the return of two Indian envoys after eliciting a "fairly good" response to their initiative from Tehran.

Khurshid Alam Khan, India's minister of state for external affairs, said during a stopover in Dubai yesterday that "areas of disagreement still exist and these have to be pursued." He pointed out that foreign ministers of both Iran and Iraq would be in New Delhi later this month for the Non-aligned Coordination Bureau meeting, suggesting that India would use the opportunity to bring together the warring neighbours.

With the warring nations hardening their positions this weekend, the non-aligned mission appeared to be returning home with the conviction that their task had been made more difficult by the latest developments. Their only hope seemed to lie in the fact that Iran has had welcomed the Indian effort. "We have achieved a breakthrough in the sense that there is appreciation of the sincerity of our purpose and efforts."

On Iran's latest decision to encourage a visit by the UN secretary general to Tehran, Mr Khan said "our efforts" will supplement those made by the UN. Mr Khan said no further visits to the Gulf were being planned.

Heir Apparent Urges French Action To End Gulf War

GF012022 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, has called on France to intensify its efforts and push forward the moves being carried out to stop the devastating war between Iraq and Iran and to reach a prompt and comprehensive end to this war. Shaykh Khalifah made this statement during a meeting with Jean Honnorat, the French ambassador to the UAE, in Abu Dhabi this evening.

During the meeting, Shaykh Khalifah expressed the concern of the UAE president, government, and people over the recent escalation of this war and over the grave consequences resulting from the bombardment of cities, the killing of innocent people, the destruction of properties, and the draining of the potential which could have contributed to the progress of the two countries and to the general good of the entire region.

On his part, the French ambassador asserted that his country is following the UAE line in supporting all efforts being made to stop this war, out of the two countries' adherence to peace, good neighborliness, and the need to establish peace and stability in this vital region of the world. The French ambassador expressed his gratitude for the UAE for the cooperation he has received from all organs, which has a great effect on furthering cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

PDRY

Soviet Justice Official Arrives in Aden 1 Apr

GF011442 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Soviet Deputy Minister of Justice [title as heard] Comrade Vladimir Kuzmin arrived in Aden today. The minister is leading a Soviet Justice Ministry delegation on a visit lasting several days in the PDRY. During his visit he will discuss the final draft of the judicial and legal cooperation agreement between the PDRY and the USSR which is expected to be signed in Moscow during the next few months.

He was welcomed at the airport by Dr Ja'far 'Abdallah Shawtah, deputy justice and awqaf minister.

YSP Delegation Returns From Hungary 1 April

GF012001 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A party delegation under Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee, and deputy prime minister and minister of fisheries, returned to Aden today from the Hungarian People's Republic, where he chaired the YSP delegation which participated in the 13th conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP].

In a statement to ANA, Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man said that our country's delegation participated in the conference which convened from 25 to 28 February. A salutation message was conveyed from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the presidential council of the conference.

He pointed out that the visit gave him the opportunity to meet Comrade Janos Kadar, secretary general of the MSZMP. He conveyed to him the greetings of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

YAR

Further Reportage on Visit of Libyan Delegation

Joint Cooperation Pacts Signed

GF011750 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The concluding session of the first joint meeting between the Cabinet in our country and the Libyan General People's Committee was held at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress at 1130 today under the chairmanship of Brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; and Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee.

The minutes were signed on the results of the first joint meeting which dealt with fields of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal countries. It was signed on the YAR side by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, and on the Libyan side by Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab. Agreements for bilateral cooperation in the economic, educational, and health fields were also signed.

Press Statement Issued

GF011855 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text of joint press statement issued 1 April in Sanaa and Tripoli at the conclusion of the first joint meeting between the YAR Cabinet and the Libyan General People's Committee]

[Text] Within the framework of the intimate ties between the Arab peoples in the two fraternal countries, the YAR and Libya, and in implementation of the directives of the leaders of the two countries, Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Repub-

lic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, the first joint meeting between the YAR Cabinet and the Libyan General People's Committee was held in the city of Sanaa from 30 March to 1 April 1985.

The two sides held talks in an atmosphere of fraternity and understanding. Means of cooperation existing between the two countries in the various fields were reviewed during the talks. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the level of cooperation achieved so far and discussed means to expand this cooperation to include all possible sectors of cooperation. In this regard they agreed to definite steps contained in joint minutes signed by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee.

The two sides believe that such meetings and the practical steps that emerge from them represent the correct framework for building up strong bases for common work to achieve the aspirations of the masses in the two fraternal countries through the integration of capabilities and unity of efforts to serve the objectives of development, and to contribute at the same time to the achievement of the wishes of our Arab nation for unity. The two sides affirmed their firm conviction that the peoples in the two countries are exercising their full rights through the General People's Congress in the YAR and the people's congresses in Libya.

Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received Brother

Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee, and members of the General People's Congress, who conveyed to him the greetings of his Brother Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked the brother secretary of the General People's Committee to convey his greetings to his Brother Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and wished the Arab Libyan people further progress and prosperity.

The Libyan Arab side expressed satisfaction with the achievements in the YAR in the fields of economic development and consolidation of national unity and political stability under the leadership of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The secretary and the members of the General People's Committee expressed appreciation for the warm fraternal reception accorded to them during their stay in Sanaa.

The two sides agreed to convene the next meeting in Libya next year.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF011857 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, and brother members of the committee, left Sanaa at 1330 today after a 3-day visit, during which they took part in the first joint meeting between the Cabinet in our country and the Libyan General People's Committee.

Members of 'Libyan-Backed' Organization Named
NC011619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that the Libyan-backed underground organization uncovered by the Egyptian General Intelligence Directorate and investigators from the state security forces consists of seven Egyptians. Five of them have been arrested, while the other two remain at large, one inside the country and the other abroad.

The members of this underground organization are: 'Abd al-Samad 'Abd al-Jawad al-Sharqawi, the group's leader; Khalil Muhammad Tal'at 'Abd al-Majid; 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad Wafi; Muhammad Ahmad 'Abdallah Hasbu, who was among those arrested for demonstrating at the Cairo International Fair; 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Abd al-Hamid Shibl, who is abroad; Yasir Muhammad Husni, who is still at large; and Rif'at Sayyid Ahmad, a journalist from the newspaper *AL-SHAB*.

MENA has also learned that security officials have been keeping track of the activities and movements of this agent group for the past 6 months. It has followed them at home and abroad, particularly in Libya, Greece, and Turkey, where the organization's members met with Libyan intelligence officers.

In addition, the agency has learned that security officials seized some 21,000 pounds, which the agent group received to implement its plan. The officials also seized airline tickets for Libya, Greece, and Turkey. These were sent to members of the group from abroad. The security forces have recorded and videotaped the activities of the organization's members.

MENA has also learned that Raja'i al-'Arabi, attorney general at the State Security Court, will hold a news conference in a few days to provide further details on the Libyan plot.

EC Support for PLO-Jordanian Accord Urged
NC301127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes today that Egypt has requested EC support for the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement since it is an important development toward a solution to the Middle East issue. The newspaper discloses that Foreign Minister Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid has sent messages in this regard to the European countries that President Mubarak did not visit during his recent tour.

The paper also writes that Egypt has asked the EC, which is holding a summit in Brussels today, to express in its statement on the Middle East issue its support for the important development generated by the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. This agreement opens the door for a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East issue and for a solution of the Palestinian issue based on the restoration of land in return for peace.

Official Egyptian sources have noted the significance of the European attitude at this stage, which will encourage the United States to act positively toward holding a dialogue with a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

Recent exchanges with European leaders have indicated their unanimous support for Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's proposals.

Minister Decides To Crack Down on Bribery
NC020553 Cairo MENA in English 1618 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 1 (MENA) — Minister of Interior Ahmad Rushdi decided to come to grips with crimes of bribery everywhere all over the country.

In a special statement to MENA, the minister said he had given his directives today to the bodies in charge at the ministry to deal decisively with all forms of bribes and extortion to which the citizens are subjected at the government departments. The ministry is ready to receive the complaints of the citizens in this respect, Rushdi said, promising to establish immediate inquiries into these complaints.

Health Minister Zaki Leaves for Washington
NC011640 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Minister of Health Dr Sabri Zaki and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this afternoon for Washington. He will pay a 5-day official visit to the United States. During his stay, Minister Zaki is scheduled to meet with members of the U.S. Agency for International Development. He also plans to meet with the under secretary of health [as received] to reach final agreement on the projects discussed during her November 1983 visit to Cairo.

Beninese Envoy Delivers Message for Mubarak
NC311625 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has received a message for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message, from Benin's president, was delivered by the president's personal envoy during his meeting today with Dr Ghali. The envoy is currently visiting Cairo. The message concerns Benin's position on African issues and Egyptian-Beninese relations. They discussed developments in the Middle East in light of Egypt's recent efforts to give momentum to the peace process. They also discussed African issues.

Zambian Information Minister Arrives 31 Mar
NC311841 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Zambian Information Minister Cosmas Chibanda arrived in Cairo today. He was met by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif. Al-Sharif returned to Cairo tonight from Addis Ababa, where he headed Egypt's delegation to the conference of African information ministers.

'Aziz Says Iran Prolonging 'Crazy War'*OW010827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz charged here Monday Iran is responsible for prolonging the "crazy" Gulf war by violating a U.N.-mediated ceasefire.

"The continuation of this war is an Iranian intention," he said during a news conference at the Japan National Press Club, adding, however, that he is "not pessimistic about the (war) situation." The foreign minister stressed that Iraq is ready for direct consultations with Iran to bring about an "honorable, equitable and durable peace," but that Tehran has refused.

'Aziz had a first round of meetings Monday morning with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, who proposed a provisional plan for a ceasefire. The visiting Iraqi leader then visited the imperial palace for an audience with Emperor Hirohito.

Asked about the possible deployment of long-range Soviet-made SS-12 missiles at the press conference, [as received] 'Aziz said: "when we acquire arms, we don't accept preconditions for those arms."

"We are waging a defensive war against Iranian aggression," argued 'Aziz, who is also deputy premier. He arrived in Tokyo Sunday for his second visit to Japan in less than one year.

'Aziz emphasized that his present visit is "not to ask for something with respect to the situation" in the Gulf war, but is rather the latest in a series of talks he has been holding with leaders of other countries in recent weeks.

The Iraqi foreign minister said the Iranian bombing of Basra March 5 violated the June 12, 1984 moratorium on attacks on heavily populated civilian centers mediated by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

On March 12, 'Aziz reported, the Iranians launched the biggest offensive of the Gulf war but "they lost. Their offensive was crushed." "They have lost the gamble," he maintained.

"They should commit to the cause of peace if they want to stop this crazy war."

'Aziz admitted his country launched "just a normal attack" on the Iranian city of Ahwaz on March 4, a day before Iranian warplanes bombed Basra.

The Iraqi assault did not constitute a violation of the moratorium, he added.

Despite mounting evidence, the Iraqi leader denied charges that Iraqis had used chemical weapons in their war against Iran.

The Iranian leadership is leveling the charges with Iraq "to justify their failure in front of their people," 'Aziz said.

He will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and hold the second round of talks with Abe later in the day. He will depart for China Tuesday.

Spurns Abe Cease-fire Proposal*OW011213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz stressed here Monday his country is committed to comprehensive peace but has no intention of agreeing to a partial ceasefire with Iran.

'Aziz argued in talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that the Iranian leadership is not in a mood to come to terms with Iraq to help end the four-and-a-half-year-old Gulf war.

The Iraqi foreign minister also spurned Abe's proposal for a tentative plan for a ceasefire in heavily populated civilian areas such as the Iranian and Iraqi capitals of Tehran and Baghdad.

"We accept step-by-step approaches in principle," a Foreign Ministry official quoted 'Aziz as telling Abe, "but they have to lead to comprehensive peace."

The Iraqi leader went on to accuse the Iranians of continuously attacking port facilities and shipping in violation of a 1983 United Nations resolution, the official added.

'Aziz emphasized his country's own peace efforts, such as a letter to the U.N. Security Council calling for a ceasefire, pullout of Iranian and Iraqi troops from their occupied territories and an exchange of prisoners of war.

He held two round of talks with Abe, had an audience with Emperor Hirohito at the imperial palace and paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

'Aziz arrived in Tokyo Sunday after visiting the Soviet Union. He will leave for China Tuesday.

The Japanese foreign minister asserted that step-by-step peace proposals such as his are "realistic" to help end the war.

Abe also told 'Aziz he is prepared to present his ceasefire proposal to the United Nations for deliberations.

In their separate meetings with 'Aziz, Nakasone and Abe requested Iraq not to attack a giant Iran-Japanese petrochemical complex whose completion has been delayed by the prolonged hostilities.

The Japanese leaders also urged Iraq to take steps to secure the safety of some 1,500 Japanese residents still in that country, Foreign Ministry officials said.

"The continuation of this war is an Iranian intention," 'Aziz charged during a news conference at the Japan National Press Club.

"We are waging a defensive war against Iranian aggression," he told reporters.

The Iranians, he added, "have lost the gamble. They should commit to the cause of peace to end this crazy war."

Communique No 1,791 Details Raid on Tehran

JN011657 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,791 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With the beginning of April, the month of the Ba'th and of heroism, our people's strength is increasing and our brave Armed Forces are scoring new victories over the forces of evil. They are continuing their heroic jihad against the rapacious, spiteful Iranian regime, whether deep inside its territory, on its supply lines, or on the battlefield. The victory of the Iraqis will remain the inevitable result of the conflict between freedom and slavery, between progress and backwardness, God willing.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Fulfilling our Armed Forces' pledge to take legitimate, just revenge on the criminal Khomeyniites' deeds against our great people and sacred soil, and in affirmation of proud Iraq's ability to pursue the gangs of evil in their own territory and destroy their dens on their heads, our Air Force carried a destructive raid on the heart of Tehran at 1930 [1630 GMT] last night. The Air Force eagles also launched a series of destructive raids on the aggressors' dens in Tehran at 0200 today in order to exact the just punishment they deserve. Our daring eagles returned to the homeland safe and triumphant after carrying out their missions, praise be to God.

2. In implementation of our measures to besiege Iranian oil resources, our Air Force carried out a daring raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0600 today. Our planes scored an accurate, effective hit and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Formations of our helicopter gunships at various times today directed surprise strikes at enemy hideouts, boats, and troop concentrations east of Tigris. Our heroes pounced on their targets, sunk 22 boats carrying personnel, destroyed 6 other boats, each carrying 1 medium machinegun and a number of men, and destroyed 3 observation posts, 3 hideouts, 1 vehicle, and 1 machinegun emplacement. Our helicopters also killed or wounded large numbers of enemy men. All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. A violent artillery and mortar attack was launched on enemy positions and one of its patrol units that attempted to advance toward our forward positions east of Basra. The enemy suffered losses in men and equipment. Three hardware stockpiles, one infantry position, and one vehicle were destroyed.

5. Our brave artillery men directed continuous fire at a number of enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and troops in the Maysan sector, scoring direct hits. They destroyed and burned six hardware stockpiles, killed one enemy soldier, wounded four others, and destroyed one medium machinegun and one infantry position, killing those manning it.

6. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions in the Northern sector, destroying two infantry positions, one observation post, and one hardware stockpile.

7. One enemy infantry position was destroyed and those manning it were killed in the Central sector.

8. The criminal enemy today shelled a number of Basra suburbs and residential areas in the East Tigris sector and the Sayyid Sadiq area with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 April 1985

'Scores of Arab Pilots' Ask To Fight in War

GF011423 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 Mar 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* has learned from reliable sources that scores of Arab pilots — both working and retired in and outside the Gulf region — have cabled Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, expressing their readiness to participate in the battle of honor and asking permission to fight beside their brothers, the Iraqi pilots and soldiers. In their cables, the pilots expressed their indignation toward Libyan President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's stand and his call to the Iraqi pilots to disobey orders issued by the Iraqi Command and to escape with their planes and seek asylum in Libya. The sources said that the Arab pilots have expressed their readiness to defend Iraq's territory and international borders and said that they are waiting for permission to fulfill this national desire in the defense of Arab territory and the honor of the nation.

No 'Partial Solution' to War Will Be Accepted

JN020957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* affirms that Iraq possesses the capabilities and weapons with which to strike at and destroy economic and vital Iranian installations and all targets both on land and at sea. In its editorial today, the newspaper says that Iraq has more than sufficient lethal and devastating weapons to defend its security and national independence and to preserve its cities and the security of its people whenever they are endangered. The newspaper adds that Iraq is determined to strike at and destroy military forces and vital economic installations in Iran as long as the Iranian regime insists on continuing aggression. It says that Iran's demand to separate the war from the solution is a mean and exposed call that aims at enabling the Iranian rulers to continue their war and aggression against Iraq.

The newspaper asserts that Iraq will not accept any partial solution. It points out war that can only be complete and comprehensive and cannot be divided into several wars. There is no partial solution. There is only one solution — the comprehensive and just solution to the conflict.

King Husayn, Queen Nur Return From Spain

JN012022 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned to the homeland this evening following a 4-day official visit to Spain at the invitation of His Majesty King Juan Carlos and Her Majesty Queen Sophia. During this visit His Majesty King Husayn met with the Spanish monarch and held talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on current international issues, especially the Middle East question, and reviewed efforts being exerted in the Arab and international arenas to find a just and comprehensive settlement of the dispute in the region. They also discussed developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the danger of its continuation to the security and stability of the Middle East. King Husayn's talks in Spain also dealt with means of developing and strengthening the ties of cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

King Husayn also addressed the leaders of political parties and the heads of Spanish parliamentary committees. He reviewed aspects of the Palestine question and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is considered a sincere and earnest attempt to move the Middle East question from its current stalemate to the state of responsible dialogue between the parties to the dispute. The agreement constitutes a sound mechanism for all initiatives and peace plans.

His majesty was granted an honorary doctorate from the University of Seville.

His majesty was received on arrival by Prince Muhammad, the personal envoy of the king; Crown Prince Hasan; Princess 'Aliyah; the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives; the court minister; the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the deputy prime minister and interior minister; the minister; several senior officials; and the charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Amman.

Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; and Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, General Intelligence director, returned with his majesty.

General Confers With U.S. Defense Delegation

JN021143 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT
2 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, in his office at the General Command today. They discussed the Jordanian Armed Forces' needs within the framework of the periodic meetings which take place between the Jordanian and U.S. sides at this time every year. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff and a number of his assistants, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and a number of the delegation accompanying the guest.

Armitage arrived yesterday on a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit he will meet with a number of officials and visit certain military and cultural sites in the Kingdom. He was received by the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, a number of his assistants, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

Columnist Views Peres' Statement to AL-QUDS

JN020938 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 2 Apr 85 p 26

[From the "Everyday Column" by Tariq Masarwah: "Closing the Doors Through Opening Them"]

[Text] Shim'on Peres' statements to the newspaper *AL-QUDS* will not pass easily even if we insist on ignoring them, because they constitute, and will perhaps for many years, the axis of the Israeli political game in the face of our proposals for a just peace and for advancing the peace process.

Shim'on Peres has accepted the formula of land in return for peace. He has also accepted negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or with separate Jordanian and Palestinian delegations. He also accepted any Palestinian representative in any proposed delegation with the condition that his pockets should not have any weapon. Such talk can only come from the Labor Party, and particularly from Shim'on Peres, not because he is ready for these things, but simply because he knows that the Arabs will not be ready before guaranteeing Washington's commitment. The Arabs' only option to find a way out of the no peace no war situation — which is a state of weakness — can be achieved through Washington's commitment — not because it can impose its convictions, should it be convinced, on Israel, but because it can prepare and arrange the Arab situation to accept the first serious steps.

Because Peres knows this, his statements to *AL-QUDS* aim at striking at Arab efforts in Washington, at warning Americans, who do not need to be warned, against committing themselves to anything, and at diverting the peace march from Washington to Tel Aviv, and later from West Europe to Tel Aviv. This is because Peres' calculations are also European calculations — Europe, the place of the old socialist friends, with whom neither Begin nor Shamir could establish a common language. Through this roundabout move Shim'on Peres is attempting to block Arab efforts to find a way out of the no peace no war situation, and to keep the Arabs within the same circle of impotence, as this would allow the Israelis to benefit from a state of war which does not actually exist, and from the undeclared state of peace which also does not actually exist.

There have been no reactions to Peres' statements to *AL-QUDS*. Moreover, we do not expect speedy reactions, because Arab calculations are very complicated and the opening of Arab lines will take a long time, and because Washington, since its fingers were burned in Lebanon, has been playing what is known in soccer as "injury time." However, all this will not prevent the Arab observer from recalling Menahem Begin's convulsions and hysteria and Yitzhaq Shamir's stupidity and fanaticism, because at that time Arab impotence was in a comfortable position.

Al-Jumayyil Meets With Lebanese Front Leaders*NC020959 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Apr 85*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives, at 0930 today. The leaders of the Lebanese Front joined the meeting at 1030. This group included Dr Elie Karamah, leader of the Phalangist Party; Dr Charles Malik; Deputy Edward Hunayn; Dr Fu'ad Afram al-Bustani; and Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, commander of the Lebanese Forces. Camille Sham'un left the presidential palace at 1030 while President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Front leaders continued their meeting. Sham'un stated that the discussions dealt with security and political developments. In reply to a question, Sham'un expressed hope that certain breakthroughs will be achieved.

Syria's Al-Khuli Arrives With Al-Asad Message*NC011117 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Approximately 15 minutes ago, Syrian presidential envoy, Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, arrived overland at B'abda presidential palace. He immediately met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and gave him a message from President al-Asad on the current developments in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Minister Walid Junblatt has remained in Damascus while Ministers Nabih Birri and Salim al-Huss returned from Damascus last night after holding meetings with Syrian officials on ways to remedy the situation in Lebanon.

Al-Khuli Leaves; Karami Statement*NC012013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Correspondent Jacques Wakim dispatch from the B'abda presidential palace — live]

[Text] President al-Jumayyil's talks with Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's envoy, ended at 1545 today. Maj Gen al-Khuli left B'abda at 1545 without making any statement. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who also took part in the talks, left the palace a short while ago, and made this statement:

[Begin recording][Karami] His excellency the president received Maj Gen Muhammad al-Khuli, the envoy of Syrian President Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad. We heard the message he brought with him. It expresses Syria's opinion of current events in Lebanon. We discussed everything that is now taking place. We gave him a response that sums up our thoughts on the actions and plans that will allow us to face our responsibilities.

It's normal for officials in our two countries to keep in touch and to hold consultations on a constant basis. This will continue as long as a common interest exists and as long as we all are interested in what's happening. What we are facing, in terms of its impact, isn't limited to Lebanon. What affects Lebanon also

affects Syria, as the two countries are twins. Events in Sidon, Beirut, and in any other part of Lebanon are all related, and are the result of the plot which shows itself from time to time.

Therefore, we are determined to honor our commitment to defend this country's unity, sovereignty, and future, and to protect its people's security.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, can you tell us whether the Syrian envoy brought any sort of solution to the situation in Sidon and its suburbs?

[Karami] The discussion centered on what is happening and on those solutions that will allow us to face any eventuality. Of course, we in authority have a responsibility, which we are determined to assume. We will continue working to remove any source of harm to our people and to the country as a whole.

[Reporter] Did any specific points of view emerge from Damascus' contacts with certain Lebanese leaders over the past 2 days?

[Karami] All this work is part of our effort to end the dangers we're facing.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, in your opinion, what can we expect to happen after the Syrian envoy's visit?

[Karami] As I've said, the problem is an old and ongoing one. These contacts are part of an exchange of views and an analysis of positions. They will allow us to chart our course toward the achievement of our goal — Lebanon's liberation and salvation.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, efforts have been made to convene a summit conference of religious leaders before the much discussed national conference. Have these efforts and consultations had any results?

[Karami] Undoubtedly, if one wants to guarantee the success of such steps, certain basic conditions and means must be ensured to achieve the public interest we seek. Therefore, we are studying such a step. However, nothing has been decided thus far.

[Reporter] Will the equipment that the Army needs be sent to Sidon?

[Karami] Of course. The equipment available to us is on its way to Sidon. [end recording]

Phalangist Leader Calls for Solution to Crisis*NC011725 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has called on all concerned to do what is necessary to find appropriate solutions to the Lebanese crisis. This should be done as soon as possible, as events are moving quickly and we are surrounded by danger. He expressed his belief that the only solution lies in common efforts, unity of ranks, purity of intentions, and support for the legitimate authorities and the Lebanese Army. Dr Karamah declared that the Phalangist Party has taken the Christian

presence throughout Lebanon into consideration. It has adopted a rational and responsible policy and has followed this policy and taken action to reach an understanding with the president of the republic and the various parties. It has also taken this action to negotiate with Syria, which is present in Lebanon with an effective force.

Dr Karamah made these remarks during today's meeting of the Phalangist Political Bureau and Central Council. He said: Christian life and Lebanon's status as a homeland are in great danger. He stated that every Lebanese, regardless of the community to which he belongs, must stay in his own home or village. He also said that the plans of those who gambled on incidents and disturbances in the wake of Israel's withdrawal must be frustrated.

Lebanese Forces Submit Plan To Solve Sidon Situation

*NC012204 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Excerpts] Attorney Karim Baqraduni [head of the Lebanese Forces Political and Information Department] said that the Lebanese Forces General Staff, led by Dr Samir Ja'ja', has submitted a military plan to solve the southern problem in a radical and final way. He noted that the plan includes several provisions related to the establishment of a buffer zone covering all hotbeds in and around Sidon. The plan also calls for the widest possible deployment of the Army.

During a news conference this afternoon, Attorney Baqraduni said the General Staff believes the plan will guarantee an effective cease-fire and thwart any group's attempts at incursion or infiltration. He noted that the south has become a minefield for Lebanon and the entire Middle East. He pointed out: Along with its withdrawals, Israel is working to enmesh all forces in Lebanon in the fighting. It is doing so to guarantee its own security. He stressed that if the fighting continues, it might lead to contact lines and a separation of the population. This is particularly true given the fact that the Israelis aren't the only ones in Lebanon. Baqraduni concentrated on the PLO, which is trying to control the situation on the ground by fomenting a form of Muslim-Christian sedition. He recalled that the Palestinians lost Beirut and Tripoli and that Sidon is their last foothold.

Baqraduni noted the existence of a Syrian-Palestinian conflict and an intra-Palestinian conflict in Sidon itself. He said that Sidon has also become an arena for the PLO's internal struggles. The PLO, he said, has established a so-called military council under the command of Abu al-Fath and Raji al-Najmah, a former officer in Security Squad 17.

Baqraduni emphasized that the Palestinians have decided to begin the battle and open a front. While there is disagreement on its timing, the general opinion is that the front will be opened sometime after the last stage of the withdrawals.

Baqraduni answered a question by noting that the Army views this military plan as a working paper for a solution. He added that the plan was presented 48 hours ago.

Baqraduni also commented on Syria's position. He said that Syria is interested in stopping the fighting in the south and that it is making efforts to prevent an explosion there.

Shams al-Din Seeks Syrian Intervention

JN011449 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Apr (SANA) — Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, has hailed the Lebanese national resistance against the Zionist enemy and asserted that the lives and property this resistance offers are a human, national, and legitimate duty. Speaking to the Lebanese paper *MONDAY MORNING*, Shaykh Shams al-Din explained that recent events in the Lebanese arena, whether those that took place in Beirut or those in Sidon and its environs, affected the operation of the Lebanese resistance, but they will not limit its activity and efficiency against the Zionist enemy. He confirmed that the resistance is continuing regardless of what happens.

Asked about the measures the Lebanese people should take in the south upon the Israeli withdrawal, Shams al-Din said: We have the example of the first withdrawal from Sidon and its environs, when efforts to avoid the Israeli traps and conspiracy aimed at creating a civil war were successful. He added: We will face every withdrawal with similar efforts. I believe that the awareness of all Lebanese sects and political forces is now much better than what it was when Israel withdrew from the mountain.

Shaykh Shams al-Din explained that the Lebanese Army should shoulder the responsibility for maintaining security and deployment in the areas that Israel will evacuate in the south. He said: No other force or militia has the right to assume the issues of security and stability in the areas from which Israel will withdraw.

Asked about his latest visit to Damascus and whether he believes Syria will intervene militarily to stop the mutiny in Beirut or to prevent partition or when civil war resumes, Shaykh Shams al-Din said: As for my recent visit to Damascus, we are pleased every time we visit the fraternal country's capital. We are also pleased at the profound awareness of the sensitivity and seriousness of the Lebanese situation without any evidence of pessimism with regard to possible remedies and salvation.

Shams al-Din added: Our visit and the talks we held were successful and fruitful. As for the intervention story, it is baseless. The Syrian brothers rely on farsightedness and increasing awareness of all the Lebanese parties, who must realize the source of danger. The danger results from contacting Israel and listening to it, and from encouraging divisive currents and unjustified partition. Problems of liberation and unification are pertinent and everyone should cooperate to solve them. However, we must realize that since it was asked to intervene in Lebanon in 1976, Syria has held the same view as we: that partition is a great taboo in politics on both the local and Arab levels.

Shams al-Din said: If Syria does not intervene militarily to prevent partition, we will ask it to intervene to prevent it if we cannot do so ourselves. This is not a matter that concerns the

Syrians alone; it concerns us as well because partition is the greatest crime that can be committed against the Lebanese people, Christian and Muslim, left or right. Partition is clearly in Israel's interest. It does not serve any Lebanese party, not even the hardline fanatics of any side. On efforts being exerted to unify Lebanese ranks and prevent partition, Shams al-Din noted that, besides Syria, there are blessed forces from all the Lebanese people working to prevent partition. These forces cannot be taken lightly. There are also certain trends for partition. These trends are encouraged by Israel. We cannot see any political future for them.

EL PAIS Interviews Amal Official 'Ali Husayn

PM011547 Madrid *El PAIS* in Spanish
28 Mar 85 p 8

[Interview with Amal official 'Ali Husayn by Rafael Fraguas in Madrid — date not given]

[Text] Madrid — The 30-year-old 'Ali Husayn, born in the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk in the Al-Biq'a valley, is a Politburo member and international relations chief of the Lebanese politico-military organization Amal. He was a pupil of the late Iranian revolutionary (Mustafa Chamran). Husayn is currently visiting Madrid on a tour of Europe. 'Ali Husayn is a graduate in business sciences and history of the American University of Beirut. He is preparing his doctoral thesis on the Middle East. He is unmarried. He conducts his political activity in the leadership of the Amal organization, which recruits its members among the large Lebanese Shi'ite community of 1.3 million people, who comprise 45 percent of Lebanon's population. Nabih Birri is the Amal movement's leader and spokesman.

Question: What happens now in southern Lebanon?

Answer: What happens now depends on whether or not the Israeli Army withdraws from all the occupied territory. Israel wishes not to abandon but to extend the area previously occupied by Sa'd Haddad and now held by Colonel Lahd. It wishes to split the Phalangists and cause the "blue helmets" problems.

Question: What are the Shi'ites doing to prevent the Israeli withdrawal causing problems?

Answer: Amal is not a Shi'ite organization. It is Lebanon's national resistance movement par excellence. What Amal is doing is to defend itself against the occupier, as other Lebanese organizations have done. Hence we are carrying out actions aimed at expelling the Israeli occupier.

Question: Israel claims that its troops have been attacked.

Answer: We did not invite them to come to Lebanon, any more than the Europeans invited Hitler to come to Europe [as published]. The Europeans had the right to defend themselves against Hitler and to throw the Nazis out of Europe. This is what we are doing in Lebanon with the Israelis.

Question: What chance do you have of preventing the Israeli retaliation from continuing?

Answer: We must continue to struggle and to step up the actions against the Israeli Army. We are long-distance runners; we have as much stamina as the Iranians.

Question: Do you receive material support from Iran?

Answer: No, but we would like to receive it.

Question: What relations does Amal have with the Islamic Republic of Iran?

Answer: We regard the Iranian Islamic revolution as our own. Our leader was Musa Sadr, who disappeared in Libya, and since Sadr played a decisive role in the fate of the Islamic revolution, of which Imam Khomeyni was the leader, Khomeyni is our leader, too.

Question: What is Amal's political program?

Answer: To defend southern Lebanon and liberate it from enemy occupation. To prevent the division of the country. To help the Palestinian people recover their rights and territories. In Lebanon there is currently a situation of reconciliation among religious confessions which we support.

Against Husayn and Mubarak

Question: What is Amal's opinion of the Husayn-Mubarak plan?

Answer: We reject it outright, because it is the work of the United States, and Washington never supports the peoples' just causes.

Question: To which is Amal closer — the USSR or the United States?

Answer: We are friends of any country which supports our cause. Since the USSR has supported us, we are friends of the USSR.

Question: What is Amal's opinion of the Islamic Jihad organization and of the car bomb attacks?

Answer: I doubt whether there is such an organization. Amal does not agree with the abductions of journalists or diplomats. In our opinion, the car bomb attacks, with which we have nothing to do, are not suicidal actions. We are completely in agreement with all those actions against Israel.

Kidnapped Dutch Jesuit Found Dead in Al-Biq'a

NC011659 Paris *AFP* in English 1654 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Beirut, April 1 (AFP) — A Dutch Jesuit priest kidnapped two weeks ago was found dead in the Syrian-occupied Al-Biq'a Valley today, local press correspondents reported today. Father Nicolai Kluters, 45, was found at the bottom of a 70-meter-deep (220 feet) well by a shepherd who notified authorities, the correspondents said. Police, they said, placed the time of death at about two weeks ago, or about the time of Father Kluters' March 14 kidnapping, which was never claimed.

Killers Reportedly Jundallah Members

*NC011759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] Nicolai Kluters, a priest from the Netherlands who was kidnapped 2 weeks ago while traveling from Al-Hirmil to Barqa, was found dead in the Al-Huwah area between (Nazhah) and Ba'labakk. Father Kluters ran an orphanage at the Franciscan convent in Al-Hirmil. He recently opened a clinic to treat area residents free of charge. Those who kidnapped and murdered him are reportedly members of Jundallah.

VOL Reports Release of French National in Tripoli

*NC020831 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT
2 Apr 85*

[Text] A source at the French Embassy in Beirut has reported that the director of the French Cultural Center in Tripoli, Gilles Sidney Peyrolles, was freed in good health this morning. He was kidnapped on 25 March.

Reportage on Military Situation in Sidon**25 Casualties Reported**

*NC011841 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1730 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] The military situation in Sidon's eastern suburbs deteriorated seriously this evening. All efforts to restore calm to the area collapsed in the face of the Lebanese Forces' insistence on continuing their plot against the area's people and their refusal to abide by a cease-fire. Shells fell suddenly and indiscriminately on 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Harat Sayda at 1800 today. Shells also struck Corniche al-Bahr, the port, and schools, inflicting additional casualties and starting several fires.

Our Sidon correspondent reports that the shelling came from Phalangist artillery emplacements on the Kafr Falus hills, and in 'Abra and Al-Hilaliyah. He adds that some of Ja'ja's militiamen, as well as those of the agent Lahd, supported by the occupation forces, are continuing their violent shelling of Sidon. Several shells fell in the city center and in its suburbs. Groups of men and materiel were spotted in the Anan and Rum areas and were advancing on Sidon. This is in addition to 7 rocket launchers and 12 jeeps mounted with 106mm guns that have been deployed in 'Abra.

The number of victims in this treacherous aggression against Sidon is on the rise. As of 1630 today, the toll stood at more than 25 dead and wounded.

Army To Be Reinforced

*NC020822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
2 Apr 85*

[Text] Army Commander General Michel 'Awn visited Damascus yesterday at the head of a military delegation. This is his first visit there since he assumed the post of commander. It has been

reported that the discussions in Damascus dealt with the issue of strengthening the Lebanese Army in the south, the future of western Al-Biq'a on the eve of the Israeli withdrawal, and the subject of the Al-Baruk mountain areas following the Israeli occupation forces' withdrawal.

General 'Awn returned to Beirut last night and briefed President al-Jumayyil on the results of his visit.

Military sources have meanwhile affirmed that a Lebanese Army force will join the 12th Brigade in Sidon and its suburbs. The force will consist of a battalion drawn from the 1st Infantry Brigade and a force from the brigade's command.

The force will be equipped with rockets and modern vehicles which the Army received recently.

It will proceed from Beirut Port and will take the coastal road up to the Sidon Barracks where its deployment positions will be designated. It will be a backup force for the brigade stationed in Sidon and its suburbs. Its task will be to eliminate the contact lines and to impose security.

Force Proceeds to Sidon

*NC021252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
2 Apr 85*

[Text] A mechanized Army force assembled near Beirut Port this morning before proceeding to the south. After completing certain logistical and practical arrangements, the force, which is composed of 30 Lebanese Army armored cars, set out for the south preparatory to taking up positions in Sidon and the tense areas around it. The force is being sent to support the military already there.

Palestinians Shell Town

*NC021259 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT
2 Apr 85*

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in the Sidon area. The town of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah is receiving intermittent shelling from the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Palestinian refugee camp.

Palestinian gunmen and fundamentalist Islamic groups are also directing sniper fire at 'Abra and Al-Qayya'ah.

Shelling Destroys Houses, Cars

*NC021304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
2 Apr 85*

[Excerpts] Sidon and its eastern suburb today experienced clashes that were violent at times and eased at other times. Sniper fire directed at Sidon has been incessant.

Artillery shelling of the residential (Tallat Sirup) area destroyed or damaged a large number of houses. In the shelling approximately 27 cars were burned or otherwise destroyed.

Israeli Gunboat Shells 'Adlun; Villages Hit

NC011828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] According to security reports received from the Amal movement's office in the south, an Israeli gunboat shelled the 'Adlun hills this afternoon. Israel used heavy artillery to shell the villages of 'Izzah and Rumin. The barrage, which also affected the surrounding fields, caused property damage.

In another development, Israel's agents in the Lahd army and the Lebanese Forces shelled the port of Sidon this afternoon. Ships were forced to leave the port and take to the high seas. The shelling damaged some unloading equipment.

Israeli Forces Raid 2 Towns, Wound Citizens

NC021036 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1000 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces have continued their attacks in the south. These forces raided the towns of Burj Rahhal and

Bidyas at 0600 today, firing randomly at citizens and wounding a number of them. They also raided houses there. Meanwhile, Israeli forces continued to besiege the town of Tura.

10 'Enemy' Casualties Reported in Attack in South

NC011648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] Members of the Lebanese national resistance attacked an enemy patrol on Jarju' Road today. The patrol included an armored personnel carrier and another vehicle.

The resistance fighters destroyed the patrol's vehicles and killed or wounded some 10 enemy soldiers. The members of the group returned safely to base.

Lebanese national resistance fighters carried out a daring operation at 1100 today against a concentration of enemy vehicles in Tyre. A number of vehicles were hit and columns of smoke were seen rising from the area. Helicopters landed there as well. The enemy's losses could not be determined.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanese President's Call

JN011327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] In Damascus President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil last night. Their conversation revolved around the situation in the Arab arena.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanese Nasirite Delegation

JN011200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — At 1300 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation from the Nasirite Popular Group in Sidon led by Dr Usama Ma'ruf Sa'd, the group's assistant secretary general. The delegation also comprises Group Command members Walid 'Akrab and As'ad Nadir. Talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena in general and in Sidon and its environs in particular.

Lebanese Army Commander, Delegation Visit**Arrive in Damascus**

NC011318 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Army Commander General Michel 'Awn has arrived in Damascus at the head of a military delegation in response to an official invitation from Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas.

Received by Talas

JN012025 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, this evening received General Michel 'Awn, commander of the Lebanese Army, and the accompanying military delegation. The meeting was attended by General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces. Discussion during this meeting dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries and the latest developments in the Lebanese arena.

Further on Polish Parliamentary Group's Visit**Sejm Speaker Comments**

JN011043 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Apr (SANA) — Polish Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa has expressed his great appreciation for Syria's stands under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad on developments both in the Middle East and on the international level.

In a statement to *TISHRIN* today, Gucwa said: Syrian policy under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad is becoming more prestigious day after day as a result of more experience in the struggle to unify the Arab countries and to enhance Syrian stands among these countries.

Gucwa praised the personality of President al-Asad, and asserted his great admiration and appreciation of Syria and its heroic people. He also evaluated the existing relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries and stressed the need to develop and enhance these relations, especially in the commercial and economic fields, in order to serve the two friendly peoples and countries.

Gucwa expressed his satisfaction with the results of his talks with party and state officials, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, and stressed an identity of views on the stands discussed. He pointed out that the two countries stands regarding all the issues and policies discussed aim at achieving mutual goals, especially maintaining peace, as well as political and economic independence for the two countries, and safeguarding progress and development for their two peoples in order to assure them a happy life. Gucwa added: The development and progress in various fields we have seen during our visit show the great efforts that the Syrian people are exerting despite their confrontation of aggression.

Departs Damascus

JN011303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — The Polish parliamentary delegation led by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa left Damascus for home this morning following a weeklong official and cordial visit. The delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, several Assembly members, the Polish ambassador in Damascus, and Polish Embassy staff.

Gucwa made a statement hailing the fruitful and useful results of the visit. These results were achieved through talks at the People's Assembly, meetings with the senior officials in the party and the state, observation of Syria's achievements, and the visits that enriched their information about Syria, the struggle of the Syrian people, and Syria's causes and civilization in ancient and modern times. He added: President Hafiz al-Asad's reception of our delegation was of great importance and left a deep impression on us, particularly the valuable and comprehensive talk we listened to dealing with several current issues in this region, Poland, and Europe. This meeting affirmed to us President Hafiz al-Asad's distinguished personality that surpasses other figures and presidents in a similar position. He indicated that both Syria and Poland faced a fierce reactionary onslaught that was moved and directed externally by the same foreign imperialist and reactionary centers. However, both peoples and their wise and courageous leaderships were able to overcome these hostile forces and foil their conspiratorial and aggressive schemes.

Gucwa called for continuing the promotion of relations and cooperation on all levels between the two friendly countries, indicating the importance of the parliamentarians' role and the duties placed on them in this regard in the service of their mutual interests.

Greek Minister Inaugurates Air Route, Departs

JN011506 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text]Greek Transportation [as heard] Minister Papadonikolakis left Damascus for home today accompanied by Dr (Papaourou), chairman of the board of directors of the Greek airline and some members of the friendly delegation after participating in inaugurating the new Athens-Damascus-Amman air route of the Greek airline.

Jordan Reportedly Arrests Opposition Elements

JN310834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text]Damascus — The General Secretariat of the Committees Defending Democratic Freedoms in Jordan has denounced the arrest campaigns being carried out by the Jordanian authorities which have affected more than 200 citizens of different national trends opposing the regime.

In a statement yesterday, the Secretariat explained through its spokesman that this arrest campaign is still continuing and that an increasing number of citizens are exposed to detention, house storming, and other gross violations of their basic rights. The official spokesman concluded his statement by appealing to all democratic and human rights forces and organizations to condemn, denounce, and intervene to stop this arrest campaign and to release all political prisoners in the Jordanian regime's prisons.

Peres Interviewed on Middle East Peace

JN020842 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic

31 Mar 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has stated that he has no objection to the principle of land in exchange for peace but that in return he wants comprehensive peace. In an exclusive interview with *AL-QUDS* Peres added: We are ready to negotiate unconditionally with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or separate Jordanian and Palestinian delegations in the search for an immediate peaceful settlement. We also are eager to open all scopes with every intention to reach a peaceful solution, and we hope that we will find the suitable solution.

In reply to a question on specifying the identity of the Palestinians Peres believes could participate in the negotiations, he said that they are those Palestinians who represent the Palestinian people who live in this area. However, they should negotiate with us without resorting to terrorism, and I would not try to learn in advance what is going on in the minds of those Palestinians in terms of ideas and opinions. All I ask is that their pockets not have any weapons.

In reply to a question on statements he made a week ago on the need for Israel not to give up the Jordan Valley, Peres said: I believe that we should not start by drawing up maps and stating preconditions before entering any negotiations. In my opinion, preconditions will hamper the process of negotiations and obstruct the peace process because in this case, every party will reject in advance the demands of the other party. Peres added: I believe that the purpose of negotiations is to try to bring viewpoints closer to one another, and to fill the gaps and breaches that exist among the various parties. Peres said: I have deep respect and appreciation for King Husayn but I am not happy with the steps the king is taking in his attempt to negotiate with the United States and not with Israel. This is because the peace process should be between Jordan and Israel and not between Jordan and the United States. It is true that the United States can assume a role of broker but I believe that the United States will not participate in any peace operation if it is not a serious one. I believe that all these attempts are futile and will end with failure, particularly when some try to convince the United States to retract a condition to which it abides, that of not holding negotiations with the PLO as long as it does not change its present stand. In any case, why should we expect the United States to change its current stand? Another point is that of going to the United States and trying to convince it to impose a solution on Israel. I am confident that the United States will not undertake such a step and Israel can never accept such pressure. Imagine that Israel goes to the United States and asks it to impose a solution on Jordan! No, this is illogical. There is a logic that one must follow in such cases. The attempt to run away from logic in some cases is a great mistake. The step I believe we must take is to sit down at the negotiating table and discuss things with sound logic. Peres said: Let us ask ourselves, why should we cross the Atlantic and go to the United States in search of negotiations? Why do we not cross the Jordan River to achieve this wish?

Asked what the situation would be if the attempts at negotiations for achieving a peaceful solution fail, Peres said: In this case, we will have several possibilities. First, we could try to settle all

the existing problems between Israel and Egypt, and this is possible. When we restore all the territory, we must be certain that in exchange for this we will enjoy complete peace, especially since there is now an Arab call for peace in exchange for land. At the beginning, our differences with Egypt were as deep and wide as the Sinai Desert. Our differences with Egypt now have been narrowed and are as small as the Tabah area.

Asked whether he still believes in the principle of implementing autonomous rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Peres said: Our official policy is based on the Camp David accords with respect to the future of the occupied territories. Personally, I still believe in the principle of autonomy, taking into consideration that there are contradictory interpretations of the principle of autonomy. If the inhabitants of these territories one day wish to negotiate with us, we will be ready to do so.

Concluding Peres said: We are very interested in developing our stand to enable us find a civilized opportunity through which we can sit down together at the negotiating table where we will do our best and rack our minds in search of a solution which I believe the Israelis, Palestinians, Jordanians, and our children badly need. They all deserve to live in peace and enjoy the desired peace.

Shamir Interviewed on Government's Main Problems

TA291901 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew

1705 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Interview with Yitzhaq Shamir, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by David Margalit for "Weekly Column" program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Margalit] How do you feel about Americans coming here and saying: You must do this or that and not something else?

[Shamir] Americans do not come here and demand that we do this or that. They just come here as friends who advise us on how to correct the faults in the economy, and we know that there are faults just as well as they do. They are not telling us anything new. Because the Americans want to help us, they want to advise us on how they can help; they want the aid they give us, and it is a very large sum by any standard even in the U.S. arena, to really help improve and heal the Israeli economy. Secretary of State Shultz once said that Israel's economy is a U.S. interest. That means, the U.S. interest requires a healthy Israeli economy, and they explain this by the fact that, since they are committed to Israel's security, they are convinced that, without a healthy economy, there cannot be solidly based security; their interest in the Israeli economy follows from this.

[Margalit] Does this feeling that the Israeli economy is a U.S. interest cause us to feel that we can or cannot do something, that in the end, it is up to the Americans?

[Shamir] The Americans always try to prove and explain that our economy is in our own hands and we should not rely on them. We need to do the main things by ourselves, but they are prepared to

help us to cross that bridge — to bridge that gap between the current situation and what is desirable to them and to us.

[Margalit] The question is: Are we doing anything?

[Shamir] We are trying; as you know, there are limitations because of the political conditions, our social compositions, custom or habit, and because of deeply rooted interests. It is difficult, very difficult, to make drastic changes in the economy during a short period of time. I assume that we will not be able to avoid this for long but I do not regard this as a U.S. dictate; I think the dictate is that of our interests.

[Margalit] During Labor Party discussions over the past couple of days, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres asked his colleagues several times: What do you want? Was it better a year ago? He was, of course, speaking of the period when there was a Likud government, not the national unity government. Is it really better today than it was a year ago?

[Shamir] I would present the question differently: Is it better now? In my opinion, it should be better because this is why the national unity government was established. The main objective in establishing the unity government was to make a common effort by all, or most of the political elements in the country, to get our economy on the path of recuperation and growth. This was impossible to do without a national unity government being established. We are now seeing that even the establishment of such a government, *per se*, did not bring about that goal. There are beginnings, but there is still a long road before us. There are objective difficulties, as well as subjective ones, and this government really will be tested by the effort to achieve this goal.

[Margalit] You say: It should have been better already, but it is not yet.

[Shamir] Not yet. I expected more rapid progress, but I hope that this government, because of its special nature or because of its parliamentary immunity, which is something unusual, will, in the end, achieve an appreciable improvement in the economy.

[Margalit] Nevertheless, why has this not happened over 6 months?

[Shamir] It is difficult to explain all the problems; there are many reasons, internal and external ones, also internal differences of opinion about the ways to do this. As I said earlier, it is difficult to break a habit, it is difficult to break with tradition, and in particular, we have a grave problem that is unique to us. In all countries that have to cope with inflation there is always one proven remedy — unemployment. That is one of the obstacles and our problem is how to overcome inflation and other faults without permitting greater unemployment than we have today.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, the second topic this government has dealt with at length is the matter of the withdrawal from Lebanon and you have always expressed opposition. Given today's situation, after all the latest events connected with the phased withdrawal, do you think you were right or do you have second thoughts?

[Shamir] I was never in principle against a withdrawal from Lebanon. On the contrary, I thought, as far back as several years ago, that we would have to reach the point where we would be able to pull the IDF out of Lebanon as soon as possible. The problem was to attain the proper conditions, and I always thought that before the last IDF soldier left Lebanon, a solution would have to be found to the question of guaranteeing the Galilee's safety after the IDF was no longer in Lebanon. After all, this is why we labored; our search for political solutions was aimed at this. We always prefer political solutions to military ones. Then a great effort was invested in the negotiations with Lebanon, which, on 17 May 1983, gave birth to the agreement with Lebanon on a complete IDF withdrawal, accompanied by security arrangements. Unfortunately, that agreement was canceled under Syrian pressure. Afterward there was another attempt. Eventually we also implemented a partial withdrawal, to the Al-Awwali River, and all the time we hunted for a withdrawal accompanied by that condition of security arrangements. When the government discussed this, I also thought that, first of all, an answer must be given to the question of safeguarding the Galilee's security. Now the prime minister has decided to evacuate Lebanon before that question has been answered, and we are still facing this problem; I think that that answer must be given before we reach the border.

[Margalit] What answer?

[Shamir] How to defend, how to act if the terrorist attacks against the Galilee settlers are resumed.

[Margalit] The question is: What answer can be given, when it is already clear that we are returning to the international line....

[Shamir, interrupting] That is the question, and I think the IDF must give that answer right now. I am not demanding publicity, with drums and trumpets, from anybody, about such solutions, but there must be a concentrated intellectual, and also practical effort to answer this question. I assume this is being done. I know it is being done, and I hope that by the time we reach the international border, we will have several answers before us.

[Margalit] Does everything that has recently happened in southern Lebanon justify the claim that the moves should now be accelerated?

[Shamir] Acceleration is a matter of military and logistical conditions. It is not a question of principle. It is not, today, a political question. I also think that all the talk about this is superfluous, basically, because Israel has never had any interest in remaining in Lebanon and we all accepted that this is not in our interests. The problem was, under what conditions to leave Lebanon. After all, it is as clear as day now, it seems to me, and it is clear to everyone that the State of Israel will not, under any circumstances, accept a situation in which the residents of Galilee are attacked and the State of Israel does not immediately stop those attacks.

[Margalit] You described the current way of withdrawing as a surrender, in fact.

[Shamir] No, I never said surrender, because I do not see that way as a surrender and there is no sign of weakness; I emphasize this. In both public statements and in my talks with people from abroad, I have said this withdrawal from Lebanon should not be seen as any expression whatsoever of an Israeli weakness. There is a danger that various hostile elements will see this as some sort of Israeli deterioration and will want to take advantage of it. We must convince and prove to all these elements that this is not true, that this is a decision that was made as a result of the Israeli Government's goodwill, on the assumption that there is nothing more to be gained from staying in Lebanon. However, and this has been proved recently, anyone who thinks otherwise, takes advantage, or tries to take advantage of the withdrawal to attack Israel, will receive very clear proof that he is mistaken.

[Margalit] What solution to safeguarding the Galilee's security could be different, or better, than that which existed before the Peace for Galilee operation?

[Shamir] It is always possible to make improvements, to be more sophisticated, to surprise, and this will be done.

[Margalit] Some people claim we are now returning to a situation that is less convenient than the one we had prior to June 1982.

[Shamir] I do not think so. We have a situation that is, nevertheless, better. In June 1982 we faced a large concentration of the PLO in southern Lebanon, a few kilometers from the border, with large stores of weapons and equipment. Today that infrastructure does not exist. We can stop it from being established; in June 1982 we had to destroy it.

[Margalit] The current situation is that the PLO people are returning to Lebanon, and there are also the Shi'ites, who have begun to flex their muscles, to make themselves heard.

[Shamir] There are always developments, and I do not know what would have happened, or how matters would have developed if we had not done what we did in June 1982. However, as I said earlier, the PLO is not yet prepared. It has no infrastructure; it does not have the tools. The Shi'ites — I do not think the majority of them are enthusiastic now about actions against us, and if we are well prepared, and have ready answers, I think our situation will permit us to efficiently safeguard the Galilee's security.

[Margalit] Do you think the Shi'ite activity is the result of our entry into Lebanon in 1982?

[Shamir] The Shi'ite activity is primarily the result of the fact that they have been aroused, a situation that began even earlier. They have received encouragement, pressures, influence, and money from both Syria and Iran, but, in my opinion, we should not exaggerate the dimensions of that danger. I think we will be able to cope with that element and we are, after all, talking about the inhabitants of the region. Over the past few days we have seen that it is also clear to them that if they want to continue to live there and maintain normal lives, they must live in peace with us.

[Margalit] In speaking about the Shi'ites you say we should not exaggerate their importance — the importance of the matter itself — but on the other hand, we are using a very heavy-handed

policy toward them. This does not quite make sense; if the matter is not so important, why use such a heavy-handed policy?

[Shamir] A heavy-handed policy is good as a means to convince and to prevent a more serious development. Sometimes you have to nip something in the bud before it develops into dimensions that are hard to cope with. A firm hand is needed against any element that attacks Israel.

[Margalit] Can this heavy-handed policy not result in the opposite outcome, whereby there will be more opponents to Israel, including elements that formerly did not oppose us?

[Shamir] It is always necessary to know how much force to use. Every time there is a clash of forces, every planner or military commander is faced with the problem of finding the precise, proper, and adequate degree of force that should be employed: not more, but not less. I think in this case, or in the cases we are dealing with, the decisions that were made were correct.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, in the south, the Egyptians have not yet returned the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, although Israel is already withdrawing. Do you see this as proof that everything that has taken place vis-a-vis the Egyptians to date was false?

[Shamir] We witnessed the various phases of the Egyptian attitude toward the issue of normal ties with us. In fact, they promised at the time that the ambassador would return after we signed the accord with Lebanon on 17 May 1983. However, even then they failed to live up to their word. Therefore, I am not overly surprised by things. They regard the return of the ambassador as some step that will not be conducive to the political line they have been pursuing. Their aim is to restore Egypt's position as the leader of the Arab world. That is why they are looking for excuses and pretexts for taking that measure. Unfortunately, there is generally a negative attitude in Egypt toward the process of normalization, which is an essential and inseparable part of the peace process. To date, normalization has not yet become a principle acceptable to the Egyptian policymakers — which is a principal obstacle to bilateral relations.

[Margalit] Does the fact that the two components making up the government do not see eye to eye on Tabah, or on the so-called Mubarak initiative, not create a handicap in our relations with Egypt and in the line we must take?

[Shamir] I believe there is presently a uniform approach to this matter. I think that right now there is a Cabinet decision. I would not say that it is a formal resolution, but nevertheless there is an accepted political line that says that it is possible to resolve the problem of our relations with Egypt by launching a broad dialogue on all the contentious issues, in a bid to try to reach an agreement on them, without simply pulling out one problem that happens to be of interest to Egypt at the moment.

[Margalit] However here, although you say there is a greater consensus, do you not feel that there are nonetheless differences of opinion as to how to solve the Tabah problem, the attitude toward any future initiative, or the reaction to having Palestinians [PLO supporters on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation] or not?

[Shamir] I am talking about Egypt. In regard to Egypt, there is a fixed and accepted government policy.

[Margalit] What about Judaea and Samaria?

[Shamir] In that respect there are, after all, basic differences of opinion; these are well known and were manifest in the determination of the government's basic guidelines, which constitute a certain compromise between the two major camps of the government. We must operate in accordance with those guidelines. This involves certain difficulties, but one must accept these difficulties.

[Margalit] Can the latest developments, beginning with the Mubarak initiative and through the accords reached between Husayn and Mubarak, who flew to Iraq, and all the other developments, bring about a situation in which we in Israel will have to decide where next?

[Shamir] These developments in themselves have still not yielded anything and have not resulted in any serious move in the arena; consequently they have not resulted in the need for a decision at this point between the Likud and the Alignment's position on Judaea and Samaria. This may come some time, but in my opinion the chances are still very slim and far-fetched — not because of us, but because of the Arabs — but the moment could conceivably come one day if the Arabs brought up a proposal that was acceptable to the Alignment, but not to the Likud.

[Margalit] Do you think this is a positive chance, or a risk?

[Shamir] I think this is a risk, from every aspect. If the Arabs raise a good proposal that is unacceptable to the Likud, I believe this proposal will not be good for Israel's interests, and would moreover cause a rift within the nation. Still, I believe that this risk is currently still a far-off possibility.

[Margalit] Do you regard yourself as full partner in shaping Israel's foreign policy?

[Shamir] It seems to me that this is an understatement. I am definitely partner to, and actually deal with shaping this policy and carrying it out daily.

[Margalit] I am asking this because the impression created at times as a result of various reports or leaks is that there are matters that Minister 'Ezer Weizman, for one, deals with, or there are others with which the prime minister himself deals.

[Shamir] These are rumors and leaks that are unsubstantiated. It is inconceivable that a practical move could be taken, or a decision adopted without my participation, knowledge, and consent.

[Margalit] Is this one facet of Likud-Alignment relations?

[Shamir] This is part of the agreement that exists between the Likud and the Alignment, which is the basis of the establishment of this government.

[Margalit] No, what I mean is whether the talk or leaks about the fact that other ministers deal with foreign policy is part of...

[Shamir, interrupting] Obviously, this is part of the very character of this government, under normal circumstances this is not the government one would have. This is a government composed of two opposing camps, and it is therefore natural for all sorts of rumors to spread, but I am glad that there is a world of a difference between these rumors and reality.

[Margalit] Is cooperation and partnership between the Likud and the Alignment in this government genuine?

[Shamir] Certainly it is, in spite of the existing differences of opinion, and in spite of the dissatisfaction that could emerge sometimes in one camp and sometimes in another. This partnership and cooperation is manifest in the very functioning of the government. After all, the existence of such a government depends on continued ideological-political conflict between the two camps together with joint action. This is no mean feat; it is very complex, yet it works.

Ministers React to Cabinet Decision on Package Deal

Ya'aqobi Interviewed

TA301132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Interview with Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi by economic affairs correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Nestelbaum] Mr Ya'aqobi, since the second package deal was signed it has received a great deal of artificial resuscitation. Is the prolongation of its life justified when, in fact, only the Histadrut is interested in the continuation of the deal?

[Ya'aqobi] I think that all parties to the economic stabilization agreement are greatly interested in keeping the package deal going, in order to bring about more certainty and stability in the Israeli economy. I believe that the decision we made on Friday morning is very important; it was agreed upon by all parties, and will make it possible to introduce certainty into the economy to enable the consumers to distinguish between permitted and prohibited prices. I believe this is very vital for the continued struggle against inflation. At the same time, I would like to emphasize that package deals, both the first, helpful one and the second, are no substitute for an economic policy, for absolutely necessary moves that will change the condition of the Israeli economy.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Minister, you decided on an economic freeze for 4 months. Was it impossible to reach an agreement on a longer period of freeze, as was the case with the first deal [as heard], for instance?

[Ya'aqobi] I believe that a 4-month freeze, with a transitional price adjustment in the middle of this period, is the most we could obtain in the framework of the economic limitations, with ongoing inflation and uncertainty regarding the future. At the

same time, we did not preclude the possibility, toward the end of this 4-month period, of establishing another period when a coordinated approach to price stability would be agreed to by all parties to the package deal, against the background of the economic situation prevailing then.

[Nestelbaum] You decided to freeze prices for 4 months, and the impression given is that you thus want to help the Histadrut leaders in the elections that will take place in the middle of May.

[Ya'aqobi] I assume the Histadrut leaders were surely also aware of the date of the Histadrut elections. There is nothing wrong in this; this is legitimate in a democracy. Nevertheless, the government and the employers, in reaching this agreement with the Histadrut, set other goals for themselves, perhaps much more important ones; they may not at all have seen the goal that naturally guides the Histadrut leaders, among others. The main goal is to move the second package deal, the economic stabilization agreement, onto a practical course that does not rely on the continual adjustment of prices, which causes continual instability, but rather a course that makes it again possible to have price control through the best mechanism in this field, namely, the consumers.

[Nestelbaum] In conducting an election campaign, considerations are sometimes closely related to elections.

[Ya'aqobi] This does happen sometimes. As said, I assume that this consideration guided those involved in a political campaign today. As a Labor Party member I am definitely not unaware of this consideration. At the same time, it is undesirable that such a consideration be dominant. In this case, I am convinced that when we initially signed the deal it was not this consideration which guided us; now, when we have introduced this absolutely necessary reform, the consideration that guided us was the possibility that this reform will achieve its end and promote the goals for which it was ratified.

[Nestelbaum] Mr. Minister, according to various reports, the Americans are willing to assist us — on condition. They talk, for example, of a large devaluation. Why should there not be a devaluation as a condition for the receipt of aid?

[Ya'aqobi] We devalue the Israeli currency continually and gradually. At one time we also had a real devaluation for quite a while, which helped exports, on the one hand, and curbed imports, on the other, besides making it possible to increase subsidies given to exports. In the Israeli economy, a high devaluation causes a high level of inflation and steep price increases, as proven in past experience. Only in conditions of recession, of economic slowdown, does devaluation become a useful tool for the improvement of the balance of payments, namely, the state of the country's foreign currency reserves. Therefore, we do not think a large devaluation is necessary. I am opposed to this. I am convinced that the government will not decide on a large devaluation in the foreseeable future.

[Nestelbaum] In the past the prime minister has undertaken not to effect a large devaluation in the economy. Are you prepared to repeat this commitment?

[Ya'aqobi] Absolutely, and for the foreseeable future, since nobody can commit himself to what will happen in a year or two. However, under the present circumstances, this undertaking is justified and valid, in my opinion.

[Nestelbaum] How do you view the U.S. Government's demand that subsidies be abolished as a condition for the receipt of U.S. aid?

[Ya'aqobi] We are continually and gradually reducing the scope of subsidies. Over the last 3 months the government has reduced the total size of the subsidies by over \$1 billion, as compared to the previous amount allocated for this. We will continue to reduce the size of the subsidies, not because of the U.S. Government's demand but because this is vital for reducing the injection of money into the economy, as well as reducing the state budget deficit; namely, this is vital for curbing inflation. We will not reach a situation where all subsidies have been eliminated since some subsidies are absolutely necessary and essential, such as those serving the implementation of agricultural plans and those that serve public transportation.

[Nestelbaum] Another U.S. demand concerns the independence of the Bank of Israel. Can we understand from this that the U.S. Government is not satisfied with the status of the bank?

[Ya'aqobi] I assume the U.S. Government is displeased with this. However, I would like to say that the existing Bank of Israel Law, which has remained unchanged since 1952, grants the bank extensive powers. The major problem in this field was that for a long period it was the bank itself which did not use these powers. In the coming days the government is going to make a decision on the law of financing the Bank of Israel; namely, a law that will enable the bank to restrict the size of the financing of state budget deficits, and this will enhance the bank's independence. Even to date, however, the legal powers accorded the Bank of Israel are far reaching and are definitely compatible with those of any central bank in a correct democratic regime.

[Nestelbaum] Do you view U.S. demands as an illegitimate intervention in Israel's economic affairs?

[Ya'aqobi] I believe that the fact that economists in the United States, including those who counsel the administration, express their opinion about Israel's economy after a visit to Israel is not bad. This is legitimate, to a large extent, based on the relations existing between Israel and the United States. In contrast, I am certainly worried about winds that occasionally blow at times in Israel's public opinion, even in the government and the Knesset, to the effect that it is the U.S. Government that should be the focus of initiative and decisionmaking in the economic policy sphere, and that we should conduct ourselves accordingly. This never existed in the past, and I hope will never exist in the State of Israel in future.

[Nestelbaum] Does it seem legitimate to you that the U.S. Government poses conditions to Israel in return for extending aid?

[Ya'aqobi] No, I do not think this is a reasonable or legitimate condition. I think this condition runs counter to our sovereignty.

However, it seems definitely reasonable to me to have a discussion between the two governments, to have an exchange of information and consultations, and also to reach conclusions regarding future developments. There cannot be a presentation or acceptance of conditions.

[Nestelbaum] Many, including the U.S. Government, claim that the linkage system should be cancelled. Is it possibly the system of linkage that does not allow us to extricate ourselves from the economic crisis?

[Ya'aqobi] The linkage system is surely a factor that makes it difficult to introduce the absolutely necessary changes in the Israeli economic structure, but it is impossible to abolish linkage radically or totally; it is impossible to abolish this overnight, since this would cause the collapse of other systems. Therefore, we should handle the problem of linkage gradually, as successfully done by some governments in the past. I hope that this government, too, will gradually deal with this issue in the course of time.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Minister, your colleague, Minister Gid'on Pat, has said more than once that the government has no economic plan. What is your reply to him?

[Ya'aqobi] I need not give a reply to Gid'on Pat or any other minister. I can only express my opinion as follows: It is my opinion that we are moving in the direction that could be considered as the general lines of an economic plan, even if such an economic plan has not yet been printed and bound in ornate covers. This plan was fundamentally based on a state budget cut, namely, a reduction in government's expenditures, a freeze — even a lowering of the standards of living for the higher social classes — which lowers the scope of subsidies; all of this is in order to curb the inflationary process and to create a new situation — and two package deals aimed at forming a national coalition made up of the government, the Histadrut, and the employers. From now on, we must, in my opinion, meticulously implement the budget cuts, in order to not deviate from these cuts and prevent the recurrence of the phenomenon so characteristic of previous governments whereby a decision on budget cut was followed by an increased budget. Second, we should create the setting and conditions for renewed economic momentum, first and foremost by exports, by improving the balance of payments. The authority for economic planning, which I head, is now completing the preparation of a 5-year national socioeconomic plan that deals with a very large variety of the components of our national economic development and the absolutely necessary long-term directions of growth. In about 1 and 1/2 months I will place this program on the government's table.

Levi Criticizes Deal

TA012113 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi strongly attacked the government today. Levi toured the Jordan Rift Valley and, in a meeting with correspondents, said it might be necessary to dissolve the unity government because of its failure in the economic sphere.

[Begin videotape][Levi] This is very serious. I am very sorry that the ministers' appeals were not taken into consideration. What happened last night [allusion to the price increases by the government] shows that the government has lost its sensitivity — the Jewish sensitivity characteristic of our nation — on the eve of the Passover holiday. In no way is this an economic step. Had this been postponed by 1 week or 10 days, the expense would have been minimal, I would say not even 10 percent of the additional cost that some Knesset members [MK] decided on. These same MK's are the ones who approved an addition of more than \$25 million to the budget for all sorts of purposes. I am very sorry that this sensitivity has disappeared. I would have expected the prime minister to use his weight. I was so sure he would do so, but I was wrong.

[Unidentified reporter] Sir, does the government have an economic policy?

[Levi] The question is not one of a label, but of actions, that is: What is the government doing to do with the severe economic problems and is the package deal the answer to our economic problems? We are already in the third package deal and a fourth one can be expected. Then we will start formulating amendments to the deals. The result, however, has been a drop in our foreign currency reserves, inflation of more than 13 percent, alienation, suffering, and finally unemployment. The government must answer this question with actions and a consolidated and credible policy with clear goals. I am sorry to say that this has not been done. There is an artificial feeling of stability, which actually is defective and does no good. For this reason, the government is obliged to formulate a daring policy that the public expects of the national unity government. In light of the results so far, I fear that a situation will arise in which one will start blaming the other. I know in advance who will lose: the economy, society, everything. Thus, at the time, I warned the government against taking these steps which have now proved to have been wrong.

Therefore, the assessments made at the time must now be revised to see whether they are leading us to any light at the end of the tunnel. The public is entitled to good news and it is entitled to know because the government has made economic tranquility its yardstick, although Cabinet ministers, both of the Likud and the Alignment, approach me and tell me their concern about what is happening and what might happen. Only the government does not reflect this; it did in the past but it now seems to have despaired. If the situation goes on like this the actual need for a national unity government will be in question. [end videotape]

Moda'i Urges Caution on New Economic Figures

TA020541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that the figures indicating that the government did not print money last month and that the drop in foreign currency reserves is relatively low are short-term figures and must be viewed with caution. He told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that he has ordered that no artificial cosmetic improvement be made regarding the state of the foreign currency reserves and the printing, and if there is indeed an improvement it stems from real economic steps.

Yitzhak Moda'i refused to comment on Minister David Levi's attack on the government's policy, saying that he will not react to such attacks.

Our correspondent says that the Treasury will begin a quarterly follow-up to see whether Israel's economic objectives are being attained. The Treasury is preparing a model to determine the objectives for these periods. This follows talks in the United States and Israel with administration experts. The follow-up will also assist the United States in determining its stand regarding Israel's aid requests.

Representative Dollar Rate Frozen 1 Apr

TA020723 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Beginning today, the representative rate of the U.S. dollar has been frozen as part of the new package deal, and will stand at 863.88 shekels. The committee of directors general of government ministries, which is in charge of package deal affairs, met today and decided to freeze all the long-term contracts and the cost of rent in apartments. However, the freeze will not apply to long-term contracts signed by government ministries, the Israel Broadcasting Authority, the Ports Authority, the Airports Authority, Israel Aircraft Industries, the Bezek Telephone Company, Meqorot [water company], and the Israel Electrical Corporation.

Foreign Currency Reserves Continue To Drop

TA011400 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1331 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Israel's foreign currency reserves dropped by \$54 million in March, compared to a drop of \$135 million in February. Israel's reserves currently stand at \$2.13 billion. Our economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper reports that the relatively moderate drop in the reserves stems from the government's limited activities in this sphere and the relatively high number of loans obtained by large financial companies.

Peres Doubts Lebanon War Achieved Its Goals

TA302011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister expressed doubt as to whether the objectives of the war in Lebanon — the destruction of the PLO terrorists' bases and the prevention of their turning into that organization's political basis — have been achieved. He claimed that Shi'ite terrorism emerged in place of the PLO's terrorism, and that terrorism is more problematic; besides, the PLO has come closer to becoming a political power thanks to its ties with Jordan. At the same time, the prime minister noted that he is not criticizing the war in Lebanon because differences of opinion merely serve to encourage polarization among the people.

Our correspondent Yafa Glick reports that Shim'on Peres was speaking at Bet Berl during the first conference of the organization of students who are members of the Labor Party.

The secretary of the Young Guard, Efrayim Singer, called on the prime minister to exploit his achievements and call early elections after 2 years in power, before the rotation with the Likud takes effect.

Rabin Briefs Cabinet on Recent Events in Lebanon

TA311411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] At the Cabinet meeting today the defense minister reviewed the recent events in Lebanon. In this part of the meeting the Cabinet sat in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. Our correspondent reports that Ministers Navon, Ya'aqobi, Hurvitz, and Rubinstein demanded that an accelerated withdrawal from Lebanon be discussed but accepted Minister Rabin's proposal that this matter be discussed in the Cabinet meeting following the Passover holiday.

Sharon Interviewed on UNIFIL, Lebanon Withdrawal

TA301456 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Interview with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Tal] Minister Sharon, the government's decision on withdrawal from Lebanon talks of the establishment of an IDF-backed security zone. Do you believe it is completely clear to everybody concerned what this security zone will contain? What kind of cooperation will there be with the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]? What kind of reaction will there be to terrorist acts?

[Sharon] It is important that this is made clear as soon as possible. Now is the time to adopt all the measures and make all the preparations for our conduct in the future. For its security needs, Israel must maintain a security zone in southern Lebanon extending 30 km north of our northernmost point of Metulla.

[Tal] To do this, to guarantee this security zone you are talking about, is it necessary to maintain IDF soldiers in this zone, in order to make sure that the vacuum the IDF will leave behind is not filled by terrorists?

[Sharon] No, it is not necessary to leave IDF soldiers in this area. The ASL should be supported in the area that it will maintain. The ASL must physically control only the southern part of this 30-km security zone, or the part that extends from the Israeli border to the Al-Litani River. The ASL must establish its grip in the area along the Al-Litani line. There should be an ASL presence from the mouth of the Al-Litani River all the way to the sea north of Tyre, in the area of the Al-Qasimiyah bridge; then along the Al-Litani River as far as the ('Aqiya) Bridge; and then northward, in the direction of the hills overlooking Al-Nabatiyah in the east and as far as the (Delphi) Bridge area northeast of Al-Nabatiyah; and from there, in a direct line eastward, to the slopes of Mount Hermon. At the same time, the Christians should keep an axis open from the Marj 'Uyun area

to Jazzin. The Jazzin area has a large Christian population and is located near the Al-Awwali River, in a very important area, and they should keep an axis open to it.

[Tal] After the completion of the withdrawal, when we are back on the international line, what should we do if the Syrians begin to move forces or even only token units, even just a single tank, to the area we consider the security zone, as you have just outlined?

[Sharon] If we want to prevent a gradual, renewed buildup of a terrorist force in southern Lebanon we should prevent this, and do so before a large number of forces get there. It should be done from the beginning, from the moment the smallest move is made. It should be clear that terrorists cannot enter the security zone. I am not talking about individual terrorists we do not know about; I am saying that terrorist bases that we know of cannot be established there, nor can a Syrian force enter. Thus it was that, 2 and 1/2 years ago, I demanded that UNIFIL be used not for antiterrorist activity but as a buffer line. UNIFIL should have been stationed in all the places where we wanted to prevent Syrian forces from advancing and give legitimacy to this line. Now also, in my opinion, it is essential to remove UNIFIL from the Israeli border at once. I do not know whether this is possible today, but it was possible in the past to station UNIFIL elsewhere. Today we may no longer have the power to station it elsewhere but we are still able to make sure that it leaves the area adjacent to Israel; in the past UNIFIL components collaborated with the terrorists, to the point of signing agreements with them, while other UN soldiers were noncommittal and still other single units may have acted against the terrorists. On the whole, most of the UN units caused damage in that sense. In addition, they have not allowed the ASI to act in their territory.

The security zone, according to my conception, should extend to the Al-Awwali River, and the ASI forces should make the Al-Litani River the backbone of their deployment. There are UNIFIL units in this area and they must be evacuated. Israel should vehemently insist on the evacuation of these forces. One should remember that the area that is currently the most difficult from the point of view of terror — or was the most problematic a few weeks ago — in the area east of Tyre is located in the region we once called the Iron Triangle; it is a UNIFIL-controlled area where the terrorists could in the past entrench themselves unhindered, often even receiving aid from some UNIFIL units. We should therefore demand their evacuation. It is absolutely impossible to expect even quiet on our northern border if UNIFIL remains where it is. UNIFIL prevents the ASI forces from patrolling the area and acting.

[Tal] Mr Sharon, would you be prepared today to assess the effectiveness of a scorched earth policy as a punitive action in Lebanon's case?

[Sharon] I do not like this expression scorched earth. I have never used it. I do not think our policy is such, nor do I think we are talking of a punitive policy here. What is happening today is action intended to defend IDF soldiers present in the area.

[Tal] It is clear today that Israel will not allow a return to the previous status quo in Lebanon, with firing on the Galilee and

the emergence of terrorist centers. How should we then react in case the above comes to pass? The terrorists have not yet been disarmed and it is reasonable to assume they will try to establish terrorist centers.

[Sharon] I believe the policy should not be one of retaliation. Here we are not talking about action following the firing of a katyusha or a shell, or reaction to the operation by a squad of murderers. I also take a grave view of declarations made in Israel to the effect that katyushas are about to fall on the northern border any moment. Our position should be to prevent katyushas from falling on the northern border, to prevent terrorist activities there. Thus, it is impossible to wait until after a terrorist act is launched and then retaliate; instead, we should carry out routine daily activity, following the attainment of any crumb of information that reaches us, so that even after the IDF forces complete their evacuation of southern Lebanon, terrorists will not be able to act there unhindered.

This does not mean that such a case may not occur. Yet to assume a priori that we will react and penalize those who attack us, seems wrong to me; our approach should rather be preemptive. I believe we can do this, if we adopt the necessary measures, if we make sure we have a wide security zone with clear restrictions regarding anti-Israeli elements, if we make sure that ASI forces are present on the Al-Litani line and that line is sealed.

I am not talking now of the degree to which this line should be sealed, if there will be a fence system there or not, and if so how extensive, but the line should be sealed. We have learned from our experience in Lebanon — and to my regret the lessons were very painful — that when we left a line that could have been sealed, to a greater or lesser extent, and we gave up a 12 to 15 km-long strip, such as the Al-Awwali line, and instead deployed along a line tens of kilometers long in the heart of the Shi'ite region, we immediately encountered the kind of great difficulties that we are now facing. Why should we repeat this mistake? After all, we have just learned this from our own experience, so why repeat the mistake? Therefore, this line should be on the Al-Litani, and it should be closed.

Opposition to UNIFIL To Be Given to UN Officials

*TA301943 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 30 Mar 85*

[Text] Israel will express opposition to the stationing of UNIFIL along its border with Lebanon. This position will be presented to UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, who is expected to come to this region next week, and to his assistant, Jean-Claude Aime, who is expected in Jerusalem tomorrow.

Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that Israel will likewise reject a UN proposal to station the UNIFIL units along the Lebanese border for a 3-month trial period beginning the day the IDF evacuates Lebanon. The meetings on UNIFIL's role are resuming in anticipation of the debate on renewing its mandate, which the Security Council will hold in approximately 2 weeks.

Lebanon demands that the UN presence on its soil be reinforced, and that UNIFIL be deployed in the south; Israel is opposed to this, and is proposing instead that the UN force be transferred northward, to the refugee camps near Sidon. Israel would not object to the total termination of UNIFIL's activity in Lebanon, our political correspondent adds.

General Or Says ASI Unable To Operate Without IDF

TA301725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Ori Or, the commander of the Northern Command, believes that in order to maintain a 35-km wide security strip in southern Lebanon, the IDF must be present in that area. Anyone who thinks such a broad strip could be maintained without an IDF presence is only whistling in the wind. In the opinion of Major General Or, the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will not be able to operate without IDF assistance.

Rabin Comments on Lebanon Situation After Withdrawal

IDF Role

TA020847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0830 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel is making efforts to facilitate the withdrawal from Lebanon, but there are difficulties and injuries entailed in this process. He added that within a short time the IDF will deploy along the international border, and Israel will maintain a security zone in Lebanon without a permanent IDF presence there. The IDF will examine Lebanon's willingness to maintain mutual calm, but should calm not be preserved, Israel will have to attain it through IDF activity. The defense minister made these remarks during a visit with wounded IDF soldiers at Rambam Hospital in Haifa, and excerpts of his remarks are reported by our correspondent Gershon Meller.

UNIFIL Forces

TA020803 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0753 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning said that Israel will not demand that UNIFIL forces be removed from southern Lebanon. He noted, however, that Israel is not interested in this force's present mandate. Rabin said that in its present deployment, UNIFIL cannot fulfill a vital role that would serve Israel's security needs. The defense minister added that Lebanon has rejected Israel's suggestion to have UNIFIL deployed over a large area in Lebanon, including the eastern sector, which would have allowed it to fulfill an important role in maintaining security in southern Lebanon. Yitzhaq Rabin was speaking with our correspondent in Haifa Qobi Mandel during a visit with IDF wounded soldiers in Rambam Hospital this morning.

Rabin Claims Syria Removed Terrorists From Lebanon

TA301417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that the Syrians wish to prevent 'Arafat's men from returning to Lebanon, and they in fact were also the main reason for the removal of the terrorists from that country — not Israel. Speaking at Bet Berl, Rabin said that nonetheless it is impossible to ignore four divisions and more than 1,000 Syrian tanks deployed opposite our forces in Lebanon. However, he said he believes Syria has certain criteria in regard to taking chances or engaging in hasty actions. Our correspondent Yafa Glick reports that the defense minister warned the 10,000 Shi'ites who have returned to the town of Al-Khiyyam with Israel's help that if they assist anti-Israeli terrorists and the border near their town is not quiet, they will be forced again to desert the town, as they did in the past. Regarding the economic situation, Rabin said that 14,000 dismissals are expected in the military industries, in addition to the 450 employees of the Bet Shemesh engines plant who were given pink slips, and others who were also laid off at the Israel Shipyards. Rabin criticized the new budget, saying that compared with the previous year's budget it is large.

'Security Sources' Say Syria Behind Shi'ite Attacks

TA310537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Security sources have said that a significant number of attacks against the IDF in southern Lebanon are initiated by Syrian intelligence, and that the assailants receive their orders from Syria. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned that the Syrians are, to all intents and purposes, using the Shi'ites as weapons. The terrorists receive directives from Syrian intelligence officers, and all the arms in their possession are manufactured in East European countries. The security sources emphasized that the attacks do not signal a local uprising of the Shi'ite community against the IDF, but rather a Syrian-initiated action that exploits nationalistic and Khomeyni-type beliefs of a small minority of Shi'ites in southern Lebanon.

Shi'ites Seen Abandoning Villages Due to IDF Acts

TA311429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Shi'ite villages in southern Lebanon are being abandoned in the wake of IDF activities in the region. Our military correspondent Shmuel Tal reports that several villages were totally abandoned. These include the village of Ansar where the soldier Yosef Moyal was killed. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that several Druze families of the village of Rashayya, which the IDF will evacuate in a number of weeks, want to move to Hasbaya. The Druze believe Hasbaya will remain in the IDF's security zone. The defense minister visited it at the end of the week. Our correspondent adds that about 200 Druze youths of Hasbaya wanted to enlist in the army of southern Lebanon.

IDF Conducts Searches in South Lebanese Village

Four 'Terrorists' Killed

TA301851 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1840 GMT
30 Mar 85

["Military Sources Report" — ITIM headline]

[Text][No dateline as received] In searches in the villages of Jba' this morning, an IDF unit encountered a Lebanese Army force. The Lebanese unit left the village in the course of the searches. The searches revealed the bodies of four dead terrorists found in a car that tried to escape and refused to halt.

A large quantity of hand grenades and Kalashnikov gear were found in the car.

Action Confirmed

TA301110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Lebanese radio stations and REUTER report searches by Israeli forces in the Shi'ite village of Jba', southeast of Sidon. According to reports monitored by Israel radio, a number of terrorists were killed and dozens of people detained by infantry and armored troops brought into the area by helicopter. Israeli military sources confirmed the reports of the action in Jba'.

Total of Five Jews Kidnapped in Beirut

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] It has been reported from Beirut that another Jew, a man named Clement Dana, has been kidnapped in the city. Over the past few days five Jews have been kidnapped in Beirut, including the community leader, Yitzhaq Sasson. So far, no organization has claimed responsibility for the abductions.

Anti-Israel Propaganda in Egyptian Media Protested

TA011507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1322 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Israel today lodged a protest with Egypt over the increasing amount of anti-Israel propaganda in the state-run and semi-official media in Cairo. The Foreign Ministry's assistant director general, Tzvi Qedar, summoned Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni and conveyed Israel's displeasure to him. He particularly expressed his disgust at an article published last week in *AL-MUSAWWAR* which contained an unprecedented attack on Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, comparing him to the Nazi war criminal Heinrich Himmler.

On the same day, six anti-Israel articles were published in the official Cairo press. Among other things, Israel was charged with having planned to bomb the Al-Aqsa Mosque and to demolish 42,000 houses in Gaza. Mr Qedar said that the recurrent anti-Israel propaganda encourages terrorism, contradicts the peace

accords, and raises doubts regarding Egypt's intentions to improve the atmosphere between the two countries and to advance the peace process.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the Egyptian charge d'affaires promised to bring this to his government's attention.

Rabin Warns Settlers Against Independent Action

TA012014 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 1 Apr 85

["Announcement by the Defense Ministry Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 1 Apr (ITIM) — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said this evening that the security forces are working to foil tragic incidents of the type which occurred in Ramallah yesterday when Zalman Abulnik was killed. The minister emphasized that we have no inhibitions when it comes to effectively fighting terrorism, and we are putting all our efforts into this task.

During a meeting with representatives of the settlers in Judea and Samaria, who asked that Bir Zayt University be closed down, the defense minister said he was not convinced that this was the answer to terrorism. He added that there are some legal restrictions in dealing with subjects connected with terrorism and disturbances and that these limitations must be adhered to.

On the establishment of new settlements, the minister said that the government's decisions will be implemented, and whatever does not correspond to its decisions will not be permitted. "I will neither accept nor tolerate your making decisions in place of the government, and I advise you not to take that path in order to prevent any misunderstanding between us," Rabin said.

Settlers Retaliate for Murder With Settlement

TA011152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] We have just heard that settlers in Samaria have already begun setting up an unauthorized settlement in response to yesterday's killing of Zalman Abulnik in the Al-Birah market place. On the line is reporter Jerry Cheslow:

Yes, the new settlement is now going up northwest of Ramallah. The settlers here in the Binyamin regional council, which is located in Al-Birah [as heard], say the settlement will be called Sela'im, but they also say that if the settlement does remain on the ground it may be named after Abulnik.

According to reports reaching the Binyamin regional council, the tractors are already at the settlement and they are preparing the ground. Here, in Al-Birah, the center of the town remains under curfew after yesterday's murder, and it will be in force until Wednesday afternoon.

IDF Stops Settlement

TA011409 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1332 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] At noon, several settlers with a tractor went to the ('Umm Safra) area near Ramallah and began plowing the land, apparently with the aim of establishing an illegal settlement. An IDF patrol spotted the settlers, and the military commander of the region ordered them to stop working and closed off the area to prevent other settlers from getting in.

Ramallah, Al-Birah Curfew in Effect Until 3 Apr

TA010936 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0931 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The curfew on Ramallah and Al-Birah will remain in effect at least until Wednesday afternoon. This is reported by our correspondent Alon Diskin. Searches for the murderer of Zalman Abolnik have been going on, but most of the suspects rounded up yesterday after the killing have already been released.

Report on Land Ownership in West Bank Criticized

TA011126 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
1 Apr 85 p 3

[Report by Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] "As far back as 2 years ago we made a public announcement, in addition to informing the UN institutions, that more than 40 percent of the area of Judea and Samaria was under state ownership. Therefore, there is nothing new in Dr Benvenisti's disclosures." This is what Attorney Pli'a Albeck, the director of the Ministry of Justice Civil Matters Department, told MA'ARIV last night. Attorney Pli'a Albeck explained that the data reported by Dr Benvenisti were not accurate. She said that only about 40 percent of the land in Judea and Samaria was under state ownership, while 10 percent has been confiscated, and about 2 percent is owned by Jews. "I think Dr Benvenisti made one big mix of the data that have been publicized and threw them together in one package." Knesset Member Mordekhai Virshubsky, (Shinuy), has appealed to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with a demand that he clarify, in the wake of Dr Benvenisti's research findings, that there will be nothing in all this to prevent the attainment of a political settlement with Jordan. Mk Virshubsky claims that this explanation by the prime minister is essential in order to clarify that the purchase of land in Judea and Samaria is not a process of annexation that could damage the political process.

Poll Shows Alignment Stronger, Likud Weaker

TA291135 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
29 Mar 85 p 3

[Modi'in Ezrahi public opinion poll]

[Excerpt] The gap between the Alignment and the Likud has widened in favor of the Alignment. Had the elections been held today the Alignment would have won 55 seats to the Likud's 30.

This emerges from a public opinion poll conducted for MA'ARIV by the "Modi'in Ezrahi" Research Institute under the direction of Dr Mihka'el Etgar.

The question asked was: If the elections were held today, which party would you vote for?

The outcome of this interview is in line with the general trends toward changes that started with the establishment of the national unity government: Support for the party that is seen as the leader in the government, that is the Alignment, is increasing.

The Likud, on the other hand, is in a process of decline in comparison to the results of the vote in the last elections.

A comparison of the findings of this poll with the vote to the 11th Knesset shows that only 60 percent of the people who voted for the Likud intend to do so again (as compared to 85 percent in the Alignment).

The right-wing opposition (Tehiya, KAKH) is strengthening. Together these two parties received an additional five seats compared to the 11th Knesset. This increase is mainly at the expense of the Likud.

On the left wing of the political map, MAPAM's weakness is striking; it receives only one seat [as published] from the general public.

In the religious wing, there is stability among the ultra-orthodox parties (SHAS and Agudat Yisra'el), whereas the national religious parties are in a decline.

Eleventh Knesset, U.S. Aid Conditions Criticized

TA291253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HATZOFÉ says the winter session of the 11th Knesset did not end on a very positive note regarding the budget's special allocations. This session once again proved that in its present constellation the Knesset is not sufficiently aware of the real problems of the State of Israel. This was only a bad lesson in good citizenship as well as a bad example to the public which is being urged to tighten its belt. At times, the picture was that of fishwives haggling in a market rather than that of a house of representatives. Even if there was a happy ending and Israel did emerge with a budget, seeing the Knesset and the government in their pettiness left a bad impression on the public and made it feel bitter. Several Alignment Knesset members tried to extort greater allocations for the Histadrut-owned sick funds and this demand also delayed the vote on the budget in the plenum. One would have expected the Alignment members not to embrace the blackmailing methods of the religious parties that own the copyrights on them, as the paper phrases it.

DAVAR says that the postponements in approving the state budget at least refute one of the allegations frequently made in

the last few weeks, that the wide parliamentary backing of the national unity government has turned the Knesset into a rubber stamp. This is little consolation in view of the postponements and the humiliating wheelings and dealings. The paper adds that the religious sector must be an example to the entire public in its moral behavior and decency, even when it comes to fighting for money for religious institutions. Unfortunately, a large part of the religious sector did not pass the test and could not contain its greediness.

HA'ARETZ writes that the allocation of special funds is contemptible. Had the two large parties not been worried about the religious factions under their aegis, this system could be abolished. However, it seems that a national unity government is also incapable of doing this because both the Alignment and the Likud take pains to accommodate the religious factions in the event that the unity government collapses. Instead of seriously discussing the state law, the parliamentary debate focused on the dispute between the religious parties. The paper adds that there are numerous budgetary constraints but that not everything has yet been done in terms of consolidating a policy. This will have to be done according to the order of priorities of Israeli society and, with all due respect, not according to U.S. prescriptions. After so many improvisations, the time has come to draw up a clear plan which along with drastic measures and cuts will

enhance our hopes about seeing the light at the end of the tunnel and will not recur in the numerous social mistakes of the past.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that a great part of the blame for the distorted way in which the United States sees the situation falls on those Israeli economists who met with the U.S. professors and who could not properly explain our particular problems. Yet another part of it should be blamed on the conservative mood in the United States. However, the Israeli Government has no choice other than to reject a vast part of the recommendations submitted by the monetary experts of the State Department in Washington. Whatever the price of this rejection might be, a deep recession and extensive unemployment is tantamount to suggesting that we commit economic and social suicide.

HAMODI'A writes that even if U.S. Administration circles want to wrap their proposals concerning emergency aid to Israel to stabilize its economy in tissue paper, it is clear that they are explicitly imposing conditions which, if not met, would not avail us with funds exceeding the so-called regular aid. Given the deteriorated situation within the government, as reflected in its inability to enforce a decision on the state budget by the Knesset, it is highly doubtful that it can sit down to a thorough debate on all the points of the U.S. proposal. This is far worse than making a decision, however tough and drastic it might be.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Receives DFSS, Other Delegations

LD011744 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0015 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received the delegation of the Sudanese Ansar Movement; Colonel 'Abdallah Yusuf Ahmad, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]; a delegation of the Yemeni 13 June Front; and a delegation of the Iraqi Jihad Movement.

Jallud Hails Lebanese, Palestinian Struggles

LD011301 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Rajab, 1 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY - Staff Major 'Abd Salam Ahmad Jallud has delivered a speech before the massive popular ceremony held last night at Tripoli's Producers' Hall to mark the anniversary of Land Day.

Staff Major Jallud said: We believe that the people are the leader, that the masses at the people's congresses and committees are the ruler and that our role is to be unidentified militants among and with the masses. We had said after the Sabra and Shatila massacres that with giving up the rifle, following decision by the Palestinian right wing, 'Arafat and Arab reaction, the massacres will be a dividing line between the scenario of defeats and a new era whereby Palestinian masses first and Arab masses behind them would take the initiative, take over their cause and adhere to their rifle.

Ever since that time we have heard the cries of popular masses in Libya, those of youths calling Jamahiriya words, following the path of the progressive revolutionary call. This is important because in order that the behavior changes, culture must do the same. Jamahiriya words, those of the era of the masses, started imposing themselves on revolutionary command levels. This is a significant indication and an important development in Arab progressive thought. Those who consider the struggle in terms of speeches and speech rallies have ended in the dustbin of history. Al-Sadat was a speaker and so was 'Arafat, Husayn and all the capitulationists. Militants, however, are those who believe that the struggle is not in speeches but is with the rifle, cannons and R.P.G.'s.

Staff Major Jallud went on to stress: Our celebration of Land Day this year has a special meaning because this year witnesses significant changes on the land, on the organization, and on thoughts. Ideological thinking is very important because it is a material change. This year and 1984 have witnessed significant changes in the land of Lebanon, the occupied territories, the West Bank and Gaza. A new era of the battles of victories has begun and with it the count down for the Zionist entity the Arab nation's move upwards in its liberation of Palestine, realizing of freedom and building of its glory also begun so that it plays its great historical role. The masses' ideology is now imposing itself even on the vanguard and party organizations as a natural outcome of

this change. The return to the masses, as a result of this, scored tangible material successes.

Staff Major Jallud went on to say: Before all this, speaking about the liberation of Palestine was a dream. The material victories realized in Lebanon against the invading Zionist forces and NATO, however, has made the liberation of Palestine possible. Capitulationists, reactionary traitors, beginning from Al-Sadat, to 'Arafat, to Husayn, Mubarak, Saddam and all other reactionaries used to say that the solution was in the hand of America. The sacred alliance of the Libyan Arab, Syrian Palestinian and Lebanese people, however, has confirmed that the solution is in our hands and under our feet, with the rifle, the cannon and the R.P.G.

The honor of defeating America for the first time goes back to the Vietnamese people. The second defeat came at the hand of the Arab nation, at the hand of a small people torn apart by civil and sectarian war, the small Lebanese people. The head of the Egyptian regime, Husni Mubarak returned from the Mecca of capitulationists and reactionaries, the American White House, saying: I have found that America was once again made to bend and that it had a defeated spirit as a result of its defeats in Lebanon. Advice has been given to it about its defeated policies which do not serve its interests. This would give extremists, that is to say revolutionaries, in the region, a new impetus, to deal blows and inflict defeats on America on other arenas.

He went on to stress: The Libyan people are the first people. In order that America and Zionism be defeated, the Arab nation must decide death and seek martyrdom. The Libyan Arab people are the free and only master people, and must give the example in taking the decision to die, so that Arab masses follow their example because the free alone decide to live free or die in defense of their homeland, their beliefs and their nationalism.

Staff Major Jallud went on to denounce Arab reactionaries. He said: 'Arafat, the Palestinian right and Arab reactionaries, openly and secretly, together with the fascist forces beginning from Saddam to Numayri, Husni Mubarak and Husayn are all having meetings with the Zionists and America and want to drag behind them the entire Arab nation, to stain its dignity and to make it kneel before the American "Black House". Those who seek defeatist solutions are dealing the worst humiliation to the Arab nation.

Staff Major Jallud then hailed the Lebanese people's struggle in confrontation of Zionist and U.S. forces. He said: Lebanon's small people have decided to communicate with the Americans and the Zionists through the language of T.N.T. and bombs only. This small people are not ruled by a government nor do they have a defense minister, a parliament, a regular army or an army command. Yet with their old [words indistinct] women, girls and men they have decided to communicate with them through car bombs and booby-trapped people.

This kind of fedayi suicidal operation constitutes a major change. Yesterday, we used to praise Japanese pilots as leaders of fedayi suicidal operations. After the war of Lebanon, however, the Arab nation must take pride in the fact that, in the 20th century, it has offered the highest kind of such operations. A small people of our

nation have succeeded in defeating America, NATO and the invading Zionist troops. Yes, the people who believe have achieved victory. R.P.G's and rifles have achieved victory over New Jersey and 50 naval vessels, including 5 aircraft carriers, and over the biggest mobilization of the American fleet. This gives the Libyan people confidence as all their cries, their ideology and dicta are right and proved to be so in the Lebanon.

He went on to say: Zionists had become accustomed to waging a war against us for three or four days during which they would defeat traditional armies and we would go to the United Nations to seek a cease-fire. This used to be the case of traditional armies. Today, thank God, matters have changed. Terrorist Yitzhaq Rabin announced a week ago that the Zionists wanted to withdraw from the Lebanon. They begged the Lebanese people, they begged the fighter and the woman in south Lebanon, and the unidentified heroes to let them exit without agreement, security arrangements or the retention of a border buffer zone. This is defeat and escape, like when U.S. and NATO forces fled before the masses who believed and opted for death, holding only old weapons in the face of America's most modern war-fare.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud moved on to talk about Zionist helicopters distribution, three days ago, of leaflets in which they begged the Lebanese not to attack or fight them while they are withdrawing. He also hailed the Palestinian resistance against Zionist forces, pointing out that the fighting Palestinian rifle fought beginning from the Al-Biqa' to the Mount of Lebanon, to the suburbs, in a popular war against Zionist troops. He added: the Palestinian rifle and Palestinian revolutionary leaders were a natural partner of Lebanese masses. They did not make speeches but fought. He then referred to the rebellion within Fatah amidst international Arab and Palestinian despair. At a time when Yasir 'Arafat and Arab reaction were saying everything is over, the six factions rebelled, brave men in the Executive Committee, the chairman of the Palestinian National Council, several members of the national and central council, together with several personalities and intellectuals, all rebelled.

Staff Major Jallud went on to say: What a difference between the conditions dictated by Zionist arrogants during the first days of their invasion, supported by the Americans and Arab reactionaries, and between their new language after their defeat in Lebanon! Now they are saying: We do not want an agreement or security arrangements. They are begging the Lebanese who have opted for death and defeated the Zionists, to give them the opportunity to withdraw. The Palestinian masses and fighters, Syria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are determined to pursue them even inside occupied Palestine. The Zionist invasion of the Lebanon is the beginning of the end of the Zionist racist entity. The leaders of the Great Al-Fatch revolution's announcements "liberation from the south to the south will be achieved."

Staff Major Jallud then hailed our masses in southern Lebanon, in the West Bank and Gaza as well as the nationalists, the revolutionaries, Palestinian personalities and the militants who confronted Zionists with their bodies, with Molotov cocktails, stones, boiling oil and sticks. He said: We hail all Palestinian masses wherever they may be, except the traitors who sold their religion and nationalism for dollars. Shame and disgrace upon

them. The Palestinian Arab people have scored the greatest heroism and proved that they are a courageous and daring people who erupt revolutions, one after the other, and surprise us every time the Palestinian cause goes through the danger of liquidation, by erupting yet another revolution to restore our hopes, the Palestinian people are a people of revolutions. Their revolutions have continued uninterruptedly since 1936.

He also praised the establishment of the Palestinian National Salvation Front which has thwarted the hopes of capitulationists and Arab reactionaries who believed the liquidation of the Palestinian cause within reach. He added: Those reactionaries rejoiced, especially when they believed that they had found someone through whom they could carry out their liquidation conspiracies. What was the result? Brave heroes rebelled within Fatah and the Palestinian National Salvation Front was thus formed.

Staff Major Jallud also hailed Palestinian students and the masses of women and old folk in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and occupied land. He said: Greetings to the naked bare foot, to those who have nothing but belief and the love of sacrifice. Greetings to the martyrs of the Palestinian revolution whether they be Syrian, Egyptian, Libyan, Iraqi or Algerian.

He added: Our announcement of the nationalist command of revolutionary forces is the greatest act of faithfulness to the martyrs and the greatest commitment so that the armed Palestinian struggle continue to be the only path for the liberation of Palestine.

He then hailed our heroes in Zionist prisons and cells. He said: We hope to celebrate with them in Tripoli soon, if God wills. Greetings to the masses of unionist great steadfast Syria, to the brave President Hafiz al-Asad, to our heroic Arab army in Syria, to our nationalist masses in Lebanon, to the Democratic National Front, to the masses of steadfast south Lebanon, to the fighters and militants of Amal movement and Hezbollah fighters, to the militants of Fatah movement and all the organizations which had fought, to the unidentified heroes who drove car bombs and spread terror and fear for Reagan in the White House. If capitulationists kneel before thrones and kings, we kneel in awe and glory before the heroic Lebanese national resistance. The shoe of a hero from the resistance in the south or from the brave martyrs who drove car bombs is for us more sacred than Arab reaction with its money, oil and palaces. We feel that values have changed and therefore victory is on the way, if God wills. Rulers, kings and presidents, go to kiss Reagan's shoe, the Lebanese national resistance, however, decided that its only communication with the Zionists, the Americans, and the enemies of the Arab nation will be through T.N.T. and car bombs. However we try to glorify this sacred, noble phenomenon, words will not be enough to give this brave resistance its due honor.

We feel that 1984 and 1985 have witnessed the re-birth of the Arab nation, its revival. This new birth has been confirmed by the victory realized against NATO and American forces, since the Arab nation used to exist as a negative, dead and collapsing nation. We must go to the end of the road to liquidate and defeat fascist Phalangists. We have achieved a defeat for the fascist Phalangist control, defeat for U.S. and NATO forces who fled

like mice, protected by 50 naval vessels, and defeat for Zionist troops. Fatah has rebelled and with it the Palestinian arena. The Salvation Front and the Democratic National Front in Lebanon came out. Our victories were crowned by the great historic event, i.e. the birth of the nationalist command of the revolutionary forces. We feel that we have come closer to our objectives and have stepped on the right path.

A new stage of struggle, has been like the [words indistinct] today said, that the nationalist command, its factions and the cadres of all factions, will have a main mission, that of inciting our nation to take the death decision, to opt for martyrdom and involve our masses in the battle. Then, our masses will decide to die, thanks to the incitement of the nationalist command. They will adopt the death decision and opt for martyrdom, thus following the example of the Lebanese people, of Istambuli and of the unidentified heroic soldiers. The main mission of the nationalist command and all militants of the revolutionary forces is to liberate Arab masses who have an interest in unity and the liberation of Palestine.

If one or two millions from the Arab nation decide to die, the Zionist entity, (?sheltering) under the American umbrella, and U.S. military technology, and allied with Arab reaction and backed by its oil, will not be able to remain steadfast in their face. We know that the Zionist Jew is a coward who loves life and money. If the Arab nation starts loving money and gold, its dignity has no longer any value. However much reactionaries and capitulationists try to subjugate it, it will always remain faithful to its values and principles, fully aware of its position in history and of its historic civilized role. The people of Lebanon, the heroic resistance in the south, our Palestinian masses in the West Bank and Gaza, the prisoners of the Arab revolution within Zionist prisons, the fighting victorious rifle which joined the Lebanese masses, all rely on the strong cornerstone, steadfast Syria and the free Libyan Arab people. The people of Lebanon have proved that the Arab nation is a great one, however much its enemies try to harm its glorious history, that it will undoubtedly triumph and will record a brilliant history with its heroism and militant battles. This nation has decided to live free and dignified or perish entirely in defence of freedom, honor, dignity and its right to live.

Staff Major Jallud announced: As from next year, after the announcement of the nationalist command of revolutionary forces, celebrations of Land Day will be different. We shall ourselves drive the car bombs and carry out heroic operations. We hail you and hail our unidentified heroes. We hail this great day which has witnessed the birth of the nationalist command. This is a wedding day for all Arabs from the Atlantic to the Gulf. On this day we have made history. We have decided to give a glorious picture and a bright image of our Arab nation.

Major Jallud concluded by saying: The Arab nation's youth, peasants, women, students and soldiers must turn the program and objectives formulated by the nationalist command into sweat and blood. We must pave the way with blood for the liberation of Palestine, with Arab unity and the establishment of the progressive socialist society. Forward we go. Al-Fateh forever. Revolution until victory. The revolutionary struggle continues.

MOROCCO

Polish Deputy Premier Meets With Planning Minister

LD301304 Rabat MAP in English 1214 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Rabat, March 29 (MAP) — Visiting Polish deputy-premier and president of the Polish Unified Farmers' Party, Mr Roman Malinowski, Thursday conferred with the Moroccan minister of planning, Mr Abdelhaq Tazi.

The two officials exchanged views on the different types of planning and the objectives and planning programs in both countries. They also decided to exchange visits in view of further reinforcing cooperation between the two countries and present the results to the coming meeting of the Moroccan-Polish joint commission. During this meeting, Mr Malinowski extended an invitation to Mr Tazi to visit Poland and for further discussion on means of reinforcing bilateral cooperation.

The Polish deputy-premier also conferred later on Thursday with the Moroccan minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, Mr Othman Demnati. The two officials discussed both countries' agricultural experiences and means of further reinforcing relations between Morocco and Poland in this area, mainly exchange of cadres and expertise. Mr Malinowski also invited Mr Demnati to visit Poland.

Arab League Membership in Doubt Over SDAR Role

LD301212 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis, 30 Mar (APS) — Morocco has threatened to freeze its membership in the Arab League in the event the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic participates in the work of the Arab and African countries' foreign ministers conference to be held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, this coming April.

This was stated by the leader of the Moroccan delegation in a closed session held by the heads of the participating delegations in the 83d session of the Arab League, which ended Thursday. The Moroccan threat came on the occasion of considering the question of Arab-African cooperation, which was postponed to a later date.

SUDAN

Further Reportage on Khartoum Demonstrations

'Free Officers' Support Uprising

JN011131 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] A group of Sudanese officers, calling itself the Free Officers Group, invited the Sudanese people yesterday evening to stage a general strike and to continue to demonstrate against President Ja'far Numayri who will be received by President Ronald Reagan today. The statement by the Free Officers Group brings to mind the group of Egyptian officers who overthrew the

monarchy in Egypt in 1952. The officers added in their statement that they support the popular revolution against hunger, ignorance, and disease.

Further on Antigovernment Groups

JN011115 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — The state security organs discovered a hideout on the Khartoum University campus yesterday. The hideout was used by communist and Ba'thist students to practice [as received] their counterrevolutionary acts and to direct their activities aimed at instigating the citizens to create sedition, to demonstrate, and to carry out acts of sabotage.

The state security organs are closely observing the attempts of the Muslim Brothers, the communists, and the Ba'thists to destabilize internal situation and to create sedition.

Doctors Plan Demonstration

NC011129 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 1 (AFP) — Doctors here in the Sudanese capital plan a demonstration this Wednesday in protest at the arrest of a leading neuro-surgeon yesterday. Professor Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, who works at Khartoum University Hospital and leads the Sudanese Doctors' Union, is one of 75 people — a third of them doctors — connected with the university who have been arrested since food price riots rocked Khartoum last Wednesday and Thursday.

About 2,600 demonstrators have also been arrested and 1,000 of these have already been sentenced for involvement in the disturbances, in which at least eight people died.

The 500 to 600 doctors at the University Hospital, who make up about a quarter of the country's practicing doctors, have called on members of other professions, including lawyers, accountants and engineers, to join their protest.

Shortly before his arrest, Professor Abu Salih told AFP that it was natural for intellectuals and professional people to try to resolve the crisis affecting Sudan "in order to avoid a bloodbath and chaos".

The doctors were the first to denounce the "brutality" with which the police and Army suppressed the demonstrations, which began on Wednesday after President Ja'far Numayri left for a 10-day visit to the United States. A week ago he announced the removal of subsidies on basic foods which put up bread prices by a third — a move often demanded by the International Monetary Fund as a condition of granting loans to governments.

The doctors also said that several demonstrators had been killed by the security forces.

In a statement issued last night, the doctors' union expressed its support for the "people's revolt" and called on trade unions and political groups to organize a campaign of civil disobedience "to overthrow the despotic regime" of President Numayri. The

doctors have been in dispute with the authorities for several months over their pay and working conditions.

Doctors' Partial Walkout Condemned

JN021051 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 11, April 2 (SUNA) — The workers at the health institutions through the country have stressed their support and keenness for the May Revolution and renewed their firm stand against any plot that aims at undermining workers' achievements.

Meanwhile, Minister of Health and Social Welfare 'Abd al-Salam Salih 'Isa conferred yesterday with trade departments of the health institutions and secretaries of SSU areas in the presence of Khartoum SSU area Secretary 'Abd al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim. The meeting has reviewed current circumstances that the country witnesses and the partial doctors' walk-out in the national capital.

Ibrahim has already announced that national action forums were accessible for all those who want to participate in dialogue within a unified framework for reaching solutions to current problems and issues, adding that the revolution would strongly hit every saboteur.

The meeting has condemned the doctors' partial walkout and urged them to put into account the country's current situation and to return to their jobs.

Union Leaders Arrested

NC011557 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (MENA) — Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, organizational secretary of the SSU, reported that a number of trade union leaders have been detained in order to forestall additional disturbances in Sudan. This was done once it was determined that they were preparing for a general strike that would threaten the country's security and stability. He said that the detainees have been well treated. Abu Saq pointed out that they were detained not because of their political beliefs, but because they have used violence and made threats. These doctors were trained in the Soviet Union and in other communist countries.

In a news conference today, Abu Saq said that the members of the SSU are planning a spirited demonstration for tomorrow, Tuesday. They will assemble in the Martyrs Square behind the Presidential Palace. The demonstration will be staged to confirm that the position held by the people of the SSU is a united one. It will also serve as an expression of their allegiance to President Ja'far Numayri. Rashid al-Tahir, vice president for political and legal affairs; Major General Babakir 'Abd al-Rahim, the SSU's deputy secretary general; and Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, secretary for Khartoum, will address the rally.

Dr Abu Saq discussed the Sudanese situation and said: The current series of events began with acts of violence and attempts to repeat the civil disobedience that we saw in October 1964.

These attempts were made by groups of Ba'thists and communists. However, their attempts were weak, and the people of the SSU are now in control. The Army, as well as the police, support the government in defending the achievements of the May Revolution. Dr Abu Saq added: The perpetrators of these incidents are hiding behind economic pretexts. They are exploiting our poor and simple people to stir up riots and commit sabotage. The truth is that they are taking these actions for political reasons, as the economic situation is not too bad when compared to many other countries.

Dr Abu Saq pointed to the existence of a 3-nation alliance involving Libya, Ethiopia, and the PDRY. Its purpose is to stir up trouble and promote acts of sabotage. He said that the movement headed by John Garang, leader of the rebels in southern Sudan, is part of this alliance.

Popular March Planned

JN011907 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — Al-Rashid al-Tahir Bakr, Khartoum deputy mayor and vice president for political and legal affairs, will address various sector and organizations of the national capital's masses which will stage a massive deterrent march tomorrow, Tuesday, reaffirming allegiance to the revolution, its great achievements, and fundamental principles. The march will also be addressed by Major General Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, acting SSU secretary general, and Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, SSU secretary for the Khartoum area.

Maj Gen Babakr said in a statement that the masses aim by this march to express their complete conviction in the national options, voice firm support for the revolution and its leader, and to affirm to the world that the recent incidents were merely subversive acts carried out by a small misled group.

The national capital's youth federation issued a statement today in which it appealed to all members to participate in the deterrent march which will be staged by the capital's masses tomorrow. The statement urged the voice of youth to be thunderous in rejecting ideologists, members of parties, merchants of religion, and hollow slogan claimants. It also urged the youth to continue the search for the fleeing infiltrators in order to expose their designs. It called on them to keep their eyes open, be a deterrent, and remain cautious and alert.

The Executive Bureau of the Sudanese Women's Federation also issued a statement in which it appealed to all women's sectors to adopt an enlightened and rational stand under the current circumstances in the country in order to thwart rancorous and conspiratorial attempts against the Sudanese people's achievements and revolution. The statement urged all committed women to participate in the massive popular meeting tomorrow to express their strength and ability of the alliance forces in protecting the revolutionary homeland. It indicated that the Sudanese woman stands to benefit the most from the social changes under the revolution.

SSU Cables Support to Numayri

JN011200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — The SSU General Secretariat has sent the following cable to Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Republic and chairman of the SSU:

To Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Republic and chairman of the SSU: The national action leaders in the Khartoum Governorate met at the SSU building on Sunday, 31 March 1985, with representatives of all Sudanese regions. The meeting began by greeting you and asserting our pride in your leadership, with all our feelings of affection and pride. This is because we believe in and adhere to the principles and options of the revolution which made the Sudanese people very proud. The leaders, together with the honest masses, have sworn to remain bastions of steadfastness and confrontation in order to defend the revolution and the homeland with their lives and souls.

As the revolution renews its power and genuineness, the leaders promise you that we will forever silence the voices of the communists, the Muslim Brothers, and all the defeatist remnants of the parties and forces of evil in Sudan. Our people will continue to wipe out those agents tomorrow morning, Tuesday, when the SSU masses stage the historic deterrent march. We look forward to receiving you as a hero when you return to the homeland safe and victorious, God willing.

Our masses will turn their insistence on achieving victory into a historic epic that will never be forgotten by our enemies, either inside or outside the country. God is great, and it is our victory.

Abu Saq on Party Meeting

EA011236 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Apr 85

["Report" by Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU); date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] All the leaders in the national capital met yesterday at the level of chairmen of the General Secretariat and at the level of (?leaders) of the various regions. Brothers from various regions were present at the meeting as well as brothers at the leadership level of areas and sectors. It was a great gathering which (?was reminiscent of) the essence and firmness of the May Revolution, and indicated its [words indistinct] at times of difficulty. These leaders reiterated that they have rejected, (?rocked) and discovered many sick conspiracies and movements which were mentioned to them.

They will (?continue) their march, appealing and explaining to the masses so as to mobilize them to deter those who meddle with the security of the homeland and its stability. Conspiracies hatched by communists, communist movements, Muslim Brothers and Ba'thists were revealed: They prompted the revolutionary masses to commence the deterrence movement. Legal and constitutional steps will be taken to arrest those who are acting in the name of these unions, those who issue statements in the name of imaginary unions, and those who permit themselves to confront

the revolution to enact a farce of the events of Great October, which was led by the people of the revolution and the soldiers of the revolution.

On the basis we hail the leader president, and tell him with confidence that the Sudanese masses, the people of the revolution, and all the masses in the various organizations and in our forces — and this is our covenant — are lying in wait for the enemy. They will make Sudan a safe abode and a proud country, as it once was. Within hours we will hear that those who dared raise their heads will — by the grace of God — return to their dens.

We say to everyone of those sick individuals, and those moving in the dark in the name of unions, in the name of the opposition — the remnants of the communists and Bathists and Muslim Brothers — we say to each one of them: Where is your way out? We will hunt you down like rabbits and smash your heads like scorpions.

Abu Saq Blames USSR

JN011858 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1802 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, secretary of the organizations committee in the SSU, has asserted that the masses of alliance forces [quwa al-tahaluf] led by their political organization have bypassed the recent sabotage incidents through which the Muslim Brotherhood, in cooperation with the Ba'thists and communists, tried to hamper the nation's progress. Abu Saq pointed out that these events are within the Soviet strategy of hostility toward Sudan.

At a press conference here today, Abu Saq reviewed the acts of violence that occurred in Khartoum, pointing out that these incidents were planned by Muslim Brotherhood remnants who forced some migrants and unemployed to participate in sabotage acts and create confusion so that the people's gains could be undermined.

Abu Saq said that world media were not accurate in their reports and analyses of the sabotage incidents in the country. He said Sudan enjoys democracy and freedom. Its political system allows mass participation in politics and people's councils. He said that the ministers held meetings at various sites and in the field across Khartoum today to prepare for the deterrent march that the masses will organize in Martyrs Square in front of the People's Palace tomorrow.

Ministers Briefed on Security

JN011446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — First Vice President (retired) Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib has affirmed that law and order prevail throughout the country. He said that the acts of sabotage in the tri-city were isolated incidents and that security forces were able to contain these incidents and apprehend the elements which planned and implemented them. His excellency said that a number of elements hostile to the revolution tried to exploit these incidents and hastily made a

suspect move to attract others in a desperate attempt to create an atmosphere of anarchy and destabilize the security of the homeland and citizens.

This came during an expanded meeting which his excellency chaired and which included the two vice presidents, the ministers, and ministers of state at the headquarters of the presidency's General Secretariat at 0700 today. Maj Gen al-Tayyib affirmed to the conferees that the revolution will ignore the homeland and its stability. He said the revolution will act with unhesitating resolve against anyone who tries to undermine the stability of the homeland and nation. He said that the revolution will remain vigilant and alert to the movements of meddlers, the rancorous, and conspirators.

The first vice president briefed the conferees on the National Security Council meeting held yesterday which assessed the security situation in the country and the measures which were adopted in light of the incidents which took place in the national capital at the end of last week and the beginning of this week. His excellency asked the ministers to contact officials in their ministries and institutions, acquaint them with the facts, expose the designs of conspirators, and mobilize their bases in order to thwart their designs and defeat the enemies of the homeland and revolution.

Al-Tayyib Meets Army Commanders

JN011837 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — First Vice President (retired) Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib met with the commanders of the People's Armed Forces and senior Army officers in the General Command conference hall this morning. Major General Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, official spokesman of the People's Armed Forces, explained in a statement to SUNA that the meeting was aimed at revealing facts regarding the recent events and the measures the security forces adopted in confronting the sabotage acts and guarding vital installations. He praised the heroic role of the People's Armed Forces and regular forces in this regard.

Maj Gen Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim noted that the first vice president affirmed that law and order and calm prevailed throughout the country. He said that the hostility the country is facing is a flagrant political animosity spearheaded by a number of hostile elements. He explained the necessary requirements of the current stage as represented in receiving accurate and correct information from first-hand sources and disregarding rumors aimed weakening morale, particularly what is being disseminated by foreign media.

The People's Armed Forces official spokesman indicated that the first vice president stressed the need for radically tackling hostile political activity, comprehensively revising political stands, and urgently working to tackle economic problems.

Maj Gen Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim said that the first vice president also stressed the need for announcing the positive aspects of the new wage scale so that everyone will realize his benefits thought this amendment. The first vice president indicated that a national

committee has been established at the Ministry of Trade and Industry to provide guidance on consumption and supervise prices.

General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dahab, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, had earlier welcomed the first vice president with a speech in which he affirmed that the People's Armed Forces are the homeland's safety valve and deterrent force. They are willing to give generously blood, life, and martyrs to safeguard the homeland's progress and protect its achievements.

In a related development, Retired Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib met with the commanders of the police, prisons, and fire brigades forces this afternoon. SUNA has learned that the first vice president discussed all aspects of current events and asked for what was discussed in the meeting to be relayed to the officer and NCO's of the regular forces. He praised their vanguard role and appreciated efforts in quelling the recent riots. He also conveyed President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's appreciation and pride for what the regular forces have been doing to preserve security and stability.

General 'Abbas Madani, police inspector general, made a speech at the start of the meeting in which he welcomed the first vice president and the commanders of the regular forces. He affirmed these forces' eagerness to support the homeland's political and security stands. He also expressed the appreciation and pride of the police force and regular forces with this meeting.

The regular forces reaffirmed firm support for leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and complete readiness to preserve the country's security and stability with their lives. The forces affirmed that their allegiance will not waver, that they will fulfill their pledge, support the revolution and masses, and preserve the people's achievements.

SPLA Spokesman on Possible Coup, Army's Role

EA011529 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The news bulletin of Radio SPLA program in the 16 meter band, which begins daily at 6 pm Sudan local time carried a news item attributed to one of SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] members who took part in a public rally in London on 30 March 1985. According to the news broadcast at 6 o'clock, the speaker was reported as saying that a coup d'etat was expected to take place in Khartoum at least 48 hours from the time of that rally.

Commenting on this report, the official spokesman of SPLA-SPLM, Mr (Akwin Agachuon), said that the statement should not be taken to mean that the speaker was suggesting what was going on [or] what was going to happen, but rather that because of the tense atmosphere resulting from mass demonstrations in Khartoum and other major towns in the northern part of the Sudan, some members of the Armed Forces might be tempted to have a try at seizing power.

Regarding the SPLA-SPLM official stand about coup d'etat as a way of (?changing) the system in the country, the SPLA-SPLM spokesman said coups do not always provide scientific and lasting solutions to national problems. Most of the time they are means of one group taking power from those already in power, and that does not necessarily mean the new rulers are any more better equipped to rule than those they have replaced.

The role of the National Army as contained in SPLA-SPLM policies is that of protecting the territorial integrity against external enemies. And as far as the present crisis is concerned SPLA-SPLM wants the Sudanese Armed Forces to either join the SPLA in order to bring down the government of Numayri, to refrain from allowing itself of being used to silence all forms of protests such as mass demonstrations in the cities. [sentence as heard] Meanwhile, revolutionary war is being waged in the countryside by SPLA, the spokesman concluded.

Radio SPLA on Antigovernment Demonstrations

EA291804 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The demonstrations which have been raging in Khartoum during the last 3 days have increased in intensity and size. Yesterday, students, joined by the rest of the citizens, filled the streets of Khartoum shouting slogans against Numayri and his government. The demonstrations, apparently, started off by the recent withdrawal of subsidies on bread and fuel and the resultant rise in prices are believed to be an expression of the general discontent being felt all over the country because of the government's failure to solve current economic and political problems facing the country. This particular protest against the regime and its policies had spread to other parts of northern Sudan. Reports from Khartoum say Nyala and Al Junaynah in the west, Port Sudan in the east, and 'Abri in the north, and (Madani) in the center witnessed yesterday demonstrations by students and workers.

For its part, the government had resorted to mass expulsions of the unemployed youth from Khartoum to the countryside. These demonstrations have been blamed by the government on the banned Muslim Brotherhood.

According to reports reaching Radio SPLA there is no likelihood that the southern provinces would join the demonstrations because of the brutality of the provincial administration in Wau, Juba and Malakal. Lynching and murder of innocent citizens by security agents in Juba have been reported and are still being carried out now.

Commenting on the position to be redeemed by the Sudanese masses, especially in the northern Sudan, a spokesman for SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] has appealed to the members of the Sudanese police force not to harm the demonstrators, who were expressing their legitimate opposition to a wrong government and its policies. We don't believe in a repeat of October 1964, but nevertheless, that popular revolution is a reminder that the people can overthrow an armed dictatorship, the spokesman concluded.

TUNISIA

Turkish Defense Minister Begins Tunis Visit*LD011347 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Tunis, 1 Apr (TAP) — Mr Zeki Yavuzturk, Turkish minister of national defense, arrived this morning in Tunis accompanied by a delegation and his wife on an official visit to Tunisia, which will last until 5 April. The Turkish minister was received at Tunis-Carthage International Airport by Slaheddine Baly, Tunisian minister of national defense; several senior Tunisian Army officers; and the Turkish ambassador to Tunisia.

AL-ANBA: Anti-Jewish Broadcasts Backed by Zionists*GF011330 Kuwait AL-ANBA in Arabic 31 May 85 p 26*

[Text] Tunis — QNA — Official Tunisian sources are following with great anxiety the broadcasts of a radio station recently heard on 710 kHz which identifies itself as the "Radio of Vengeance and Sacred Hatred [idha'at al-tha'r wa al-hiqd al-muqaddas]."

The station has morning and evening transmission periods and incites the people in Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria to expel and kill Maghrebians Jews. Such calls cite massacres perpetrated by the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, in the Palestinian refugee camps, and in the occupied territories, and are interspersed with songs that were well known during the time of the late Egyptian leader, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

It is believed that the radio station, whose location is not yet known, is the work of Zionist circles whose aim is to encourage Jews in the area, who enjoy full rights, to emigrate to occupied Palestine. Observers corroborate this claim by recalling the radio stations which the Zionist movement set up in Europe during World War II which urged Jews to emigrate using the same methods. It was believed at the time that such stations were Nazi, just as this station now tries to appear to be revolutionary. Some observers say that Zionism — which had arranged for the transport of Falasha Jews by trickery and by resorting to illegal methods using large sums of money, despite its attitude of superiority toward the Falashas — is prepared to do much more to attract the more cultured, better educated, and wealthier Jews of the Arab Maghreb. Observers note that the broadcasters on the above-mentioned radio station make grammatical errors in almost every Arabic sentence they read, thus indicating that they are not from the broadcasting medium, and yet they accurately quote some dates in which Jews in the area faced problems, citing details that serve the radio's objectives.

LE MONDE on 'Pirate Radio'*PM011354 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Mar-1 Apr 85 p 3*

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Pirate Radio Calls For Murder of North African Jews"]

[Text] Tunis — For the past 2 weeks, every evening at 2200 hours the Tunisians have been able to pick up on the shortwave band of their transistor radios a mysterious radio station which has

been making an increasing number of calls for the murder of North African Jews.

This "radio of holy vengeance," which is also addressed to Algerian and Moroccan listeners, calls on its listeners, in unusually violent tones, to rid themselves of the Jews and revolt against their governments, which are their "accomplices." In some of these broadcasts the station presenter goes so far as to identify those he holds up to public condemnation — none of these people has been successfully identified in Tunis. The Tunisian Human Rights League, which recently decided to prosecute the newspaper *LES ANNONCES* for comparing the Jews to "monkeys and pigs," is also one of the favorite targets of this voice of "holy vengeance."

Such fanaticism, which is expressed in terms bordering on hysteria, clearly has no appeal for the vast majority of Tunisians. The latter are deeply shocked. But it is not impossible that it might support the convictions of a few extremists. Although it clumsily went back on its comments 2 weeks later, the newspaper *LES ANNONCES* showed that religious tolerance, which Tunisia has always shown, was not to the taste of a minority. And, in an entirely different register, *AL-AYYAM*, another local publication, confirmed this trend recently by attacking members of Tunisia's Catholic Church, whom it accused of indulging in evangelical action in the guise of social work.

Faced with the frenzy of "holy vengeance," the authorities are as worried as they are powerless, and nobody is prepared to officially put forward a hypothesis on where the broadcasts originate, since the station has not yet been located, but it is clearly not in Tunisia.

Is it merely a coincidence that the Tunisian leaders mentioned the existence of this pirate radio station to Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, who was in Tunis recently for an Arab League meeting? "There is only one radio station in Libya and that is Tripoli radio," Mr al-Turayki apparently told his interlocutors. And the latter are forced to make do with this statement at present.

AL-SABAH on Libyan Connection*LD021143 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1047 GMT 2 Apr 85*

[Text] Tunis, 2 Apr (KUNA) — Today Tunisia's widely circulated *AL-SABAH* accused the Libyan Government of sponsoring a radio station which calls itself "Voice of Vengeance Radio, the Voice of Sacred Hatred" and exhorts Tunisians [words indistinct] to kill the Jews in their country and take their possessions.

The newspaper said: "It seems that political relations between Tunisia and Libya will enter a new phase of tension and coolness because of a radio station calling itself 'Voice of Vengeance Radio, the Voice of Sacred Hatred' which broadcasts from the Zuwarah region in Libya. [Words indistinct] directed to the countries of the Arab Maghreb, and every day it talks about this or that of the Arab Maghreb countries to attack the Jewish community there, and hence the regime which accommodates them." It added: "Under the cover of exposing this community, it incites

the people to kill and destroy and calls on them to commit actions which are against the laws and Islamic ethics."

[Words indistinct] *AL-SABAH*: "The Tunisian Government considers that this radio station, by calling for this terrorist stance and by inciting and consecrating hatred, violates goodneighborly relations and cooperation relations. This stance serves neither bilateral nor Arab Maghreb relations."

It said: "Official contacts between Tunisia and Libya concerning this radio, which Tunisia demands to be abolished, have as yet had no results, as the Libyan side claims not to know anything about it and denies responsibility for it." The newspaper added: "Therefore the continuation of this hatred radio station may lead to the escalation of tension between the two countries."

Joint Communique With Oman Issued 27 March
PM011455 Tunis L'ACTION in French 27 Mar 85 p 7

["Text" of Tunisian-Omani joint communique issued after visit to Tunisia by Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah: "Sincere Desire To Promote Bilateral Cooperation in All Spheres"]

[Text] At the invitation of Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, made an official visit to Tunisia from 22 to 24 March 1985 at the head of a large delegation.

This visit falls within the framework of the fraternal relations which exist between the Tunisian Republic and the Sultanate of Oman and within the framework of strengthening the age-old historical ties between the two fraternal peoples and the intensification of contacts and consultations aimed at promoting joint Arab action and at taking up challenges.

During his visit Mr Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah was granted an audience by President Habib Bourguiba, the supreme combatant, to whom he handed a message from his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman. In this message Sultan Qabus expressed his feelings of affection and fraternity, and his sincere desire to promote and extend the prospects for bilateral cooperation in all spheres.

Mr Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah also conveyed to President Bourguiba the Omani people's feelings of affection and respect toward the fraternal Tunisian people and listened to the head of state's analyses and viewpoints on the Arab-Muslim world and the African Continent, and on international questions in general. The minister of state was also received by Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali, and by several Tunisian officials.

The two delegations held a working session chaired by the foreign ministers in an atmosphere of fraternity and complete understanding. The meeting related to bilateral relations and means of strengthening it in all spheres. It also provided an opportunity to analyze the situation prevailing on the Arab and Islamic scene, and the main international questions.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral relations in the different spheres, particularly the spheres of information, and the exchange of experts and technicians in the spheres of education and social affairs. They stressed the need to continue to work at all levels with a view to developing bilateral cooperation in all spheres which correspond to the two fraternal peoples' aspirations to solidarity and complementarity.

Out of a desire to create a favorable framework for the organization and continuation of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres, the two sides accepting the principle of forming a Tunisian-Omani joint commission, which will meet under the chairmanship of the two foreign ministers or their representatives every 2 years in Tunis and Muscat alternatively. However, this commission will be able to hold extraordinary sessions.

Reviewing the situation on the Arab scene, the two sides also stressed the need to consolidate joint Arab action with a view to increasing Arab solidarity in face of the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by Israel and also with a view to supporting the militant Palestinian people's fight to regain their legitimate rights to self-determination and to build an independent state on their territory.

The two sides also stressed the need for Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, in accordance with internal law and the UN resolutions, and reiterated their attachment to Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity, Arab nature, and sovereignty.

Reviewing the situation in the Gulf, the two sides also expressed their deep concern at the dangerous developments in the Iraq-Iran war which is turning into a massive waste of Arab and Muslim potential. In this context the two sides expressed their full support for the peace initiatives aimed at ending the conflict.

At the African level the two sides expressed their full support for the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their just fight against colonialism and racism.

The two sides also expressed their acute concern over the foreign intervention in Afghanistan, an Islamic country which belongs to the Nonaligned Movement.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Official on 'Secret' EPLF-Government Talks*GF011341 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Doha, 1 Apr (QNA) — An Eritrean official has revealed that secret talks are currently being held in Aden between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], led by its secretary general, Ramadan Mohamed Nur, and an Ethiopian delegation of the Political Bureau of the ruling Workers Party of Ethiopia. The talks are aimed at reaching a peaceful solution for autonomous administrative rule which will allow the leftist elements heading the front to participate in the body which considers Eritrea as a federal region of Ethiopia.

In a statement to QNA, the official said that the talks are for undermining the national unity agreement signed in Jeddah by the three Eritrean factions and announced last January. The agreement provides for the formation of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], the united organization, the Eritrean Unity Army, the Eritrean National Council, and the higher executive committee, and also calls for uniting all military, political, and popular organizations so as to concentrate the capabilities and powers for serving the Eritrean cause and escalating political and military action to reach a solution which will suit the Eritrean people and preserve their independence and liberty.

He said that the unity steps recently adopted are supported by the Eritrean people and the most friendly Arab countries. He added that the EPLF has not joined the ELF, the united organization, which includes all three Eritrean factions, and refuses any separate peaceful solution by one individual faction — the Popular Front — without the participation of all the Eritrean fronts.

He affirmed that these talks are conducted within the framework of the Soviet plot aimed at imposing Soviet domination on the Red Sea and Horn of Africa regions. He added that the federal solution to the cause is rejected because it does not realize the ambitions of the Eritrean people and their goals for achieving liberty and independence so as to crown their struggle which has continued for more than 23 years.

The Eritrean official affirmed that the ELF, the united organization, is ready to hold negotiations with Ethiopia without preconditions so as to reach a peaceful solution to the Eritrean cause, end the struggle in the region of the Horn of Africa, observe the joint interests of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples, and stabilize peace in the region.

He added that the secret talks currently conducted in Aden are destined to fail, as did the talks conducted recently in Paris, Rome, and the GDR, because the talks were conducted with Ethiopia through one Eritrean faction and without the general approval of the Eritrean people.

KENYA

New Zealand Prime Minister Begins Nairobi Visit**Met by Moi on Arrival***EA011437 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Excerpt] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, arrived in Nairobi this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Kenya. On arrival at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Mr Lange was met by his host, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

Moi Banquet Speech*EA011847 Nairobi KNA in English 1231 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Nairobi April 1 (KNA) — The following is the text of a speech to be delivered tonight, 1.4.85., by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi at a banquet in honour of the prime minister of New Zealand.

Mr Prime Minister, Madam Lange, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is a matter of great honour and privilege for the people of Kenya to have you, Mr Prime Minister, with us here. On behalf of the government and the people of Kenya, it gives me great pleasure to extend a warm welcome to you, to Madam Lange and to all the distinguished members of your delegation. It is our sincere hope that your stay with us here in Kenya will be an enjoyable one.

Mr Prime Minister, your visit will be recorded in our annals as the first official visit to Africa by any prime minister from New Zealand. Equally significant is the fact that Kenya was selected to be the first port of call on your epoch-making voyage — a fact which will no doubt add another dimension to the cordial relations we are building between our two countries. Your visit has proved clearly that distance is no barrier to genuine and cordial ties of friendship and cooperation, what matters is common understanding of the ways of life and the ideals associated with human destiny.

Our two states have similar historical background under the British Empire, and today our views and aspirations are synchronized within the Commonwealth of Nations. Beyond this, and within the arena of international affairs, New Zealand and Kenya hold identical views on many global issues. Our mutual approach towards finding solutions to the diverse problems of our time is founded upon absolute conviction on the need for world peace, stability and equitable cooperation among and between all nations.

It is therefore not surprising, Mr Prime Minister, that our people share the profound concern about the global scene at present which is disfigured by so much tension and conflict. Relations between the super powers remain strained with no significant progress in the field of disarmament. There have been military incursions of different kinds and degrees in almost all continents. Most of these, regrettably involve or spring from violations of territorial integrity or sovereignty, particularly in small and developing countries.

Individually, nations such as Kenya and New Zealand may only have limited influence. However, if all countries work more closely together within the same orbit of belief and concern, there is no doubt that the voice of reason will become powerful enough not to be ignored by all concerned. This is the framework upon which we must collectively face realities and frankly resolve never to retreat from our commitment to find solutions to problems which confront us.

Mr Prime Minister, I wish to assure you that we here in Kenya are fully aware of your efforts in this important area, and we commend your excellency's current policies aimed at promoting global peace and better understanding for the good of humanity.

Turning to some particular issues in our continent, we in Africa are engaged in a final and determined battle on all fronts against classical colonialism and racism. Through the Organisation of African Unity, we have done everything possible to secure a just and peaceful solution to the question of Namibia. Having encountered nothing but hypocrisy and betrayal, we have had no alternative but to support SWAPO in an armed struggle, which must and will be continued until freedom is obtained.

Within South Africa itself, the inhuman system of apartheid continues to be imposed upon the people, against the voice of the entire international community. It is clear to everyone, that this situation constitutes a real threat to international peace and security. This is why we constantly advocate that all forms of pressure, including comprehensive economic sanctions, should be imposed upon the racist regime of South Africa as the only effective measure of forcing Pretoria to abolish its inhuman policies and apartheid.

It will be recalled that a few years back, it became necessary for African states to boycott the Olympic Games in Montreal because of New Zealand's sports contacts with South Africa. Today, Mr Prime Minister, the entire continent is rejoicing over your government's policy to sever all connections with the racist regime of South Africa, including sporting contacts. Kenya, and indeed the whole of Africa appreciates New Zealand's new policy of total opposition to the policies of South Africa on Namibia and Wellington's unequivocal denunciation of apartheid and other repressive policies of the South African Government. In advocating the closure of the South African consulate in New Zealand, the government and the people of New Zealand clearly demonstrated their determination to defend human dignity and social justice in southern Africa.

We congratulate you, Mr Prime Minister, your government and people of New Zealand on your bold and courageous decision on this issue which is of paramount importance to us in Africa, we

are confident that this decision was made possible by your concern and respect for human dignity and social justice for all people irrespective of their colour, status, or ancestral origin.

As your excellency will no doubt concur, the continuing turbulent situation in the Middle East is of great concern to the entire international community. Kenya has reiterated her view that any lasting settlement of the Middle East must take into full account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. One of these rights is for the Palestinian people to have an independent state of their own in the region.

Mr Prime Minister, Kenya is fundamentally opposed to the use of military force or economic coercion for purposes of imposing an ideology of a way of life upon other states. There is absolutely no justification for interference by any one state in the internal affairs of any other state.

We are convinced, therefore, that the various countries of South-west and Southeast Asia should be left free to solve their own problems in a manner that suits them best. We have accordingly called for complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from these areas, as a first step in the re-establishment of peaceful cooperation throughout Asia. It is desirable for all states to join together in renouncing the use of force as a means of resolving any dispute between the nations of the region and indeed of the whole world.

Your Excellency, at this juncture, I would like to say a word or two about the present international economic situation, which is now critical and which has undesirable political consequences in many countries, especially those in the third world. There is a continued decline in the prices of primary commodities from the developing countries on the one hand, and an escalation of prices of manufactured products from the industrialised countries on the other. In other words, the terms of trade have continued to deteriorate against developing countries. This has had grave consequences on the balance of payments, government revenue and incentives necessary for sustained development.

It is also regrettable that increasing protectionism in industrialised countries, against both agricultural and manufactured commodities from developing countries, is being encouraged despite the adverse effects it has on international trade. In addition to protectionism, industrialised countries have taken other measures such as reducing aid programmes and supporting high interest rates in their economies which directly and indirectly inhibit the development of poor countries.

It must be realised that such piecemeal measures are often misguided and ineffective since they ignore the link between short-run economic management and more fundamental long-term economic development of the international system as a whole. The truth which we must all accept is that the economic problems facing industrialised countries cannot be solved in isolation without relating them to the requirements of international development, and the development of the poor countries in particular.

One recent example which calls for global action is the devastating drought which hit a number of African countries, including Kenya. While Kenya and indeed the entire continent of Africa

appreciates the effort of the international community in combating the effects of drought, we look forward to joint cooperation in formulating and applying long-term measures to ensure that famine of similar magnitude will not recur in this continent or elsewhere in the world. In this regard, we are encouraged by the current initiatives of the United Nations secretary-general to mobilize material resources within the industrialized countries to meet the critical economic situation in Africa.

Mr Prime Minister, may I now turn my attention briefly, to the importance of bilateral relations between our two countries. As I mentioned earlier on, we have similar views and objectives on a number of international issues, and I would like to assure you, Your Excellency, that Kenya is ready to work with your great country in developing more meaningful cooperation between our two countries. Trade between us is relatively small, but there is scope for increased economic activities despite the distance between us.

Kenya has benefited from scholarships and technical assistance from New Zealand, especially in geothermal and agricultural fields. We look forward to increased cooperation in these areas and in many others. I certainly hope that as a result of your visit to Kenya and to Africa, fruitful cooperation will develop for the mutual benefit of our peoples.

Your Excellency, within this short period of your stay in our country, it may not be possible for you to see all of Kenya, but we shall endeavour to show you a sample of our country. It is my hope that you, Madam Lange and the rest of your delegation will enjoy your stay for the few days you are amongst us.

May I now request your excellencies and distinguished guests to rise and join me in a toast to the long life and happiness of his excellency the prime minister and Madam Lange and for continued friendship and cooperation between Kenya and New Zealand. Thank you.

SOMALIA

Radio Halkan Urges Direct Aid To Fight Cholera

EA012157 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia
1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Cholera has killed more than 210 people in the past 3 days at the (Genet) refugee camp in Hargeysa, northwest region.

Reports reaching us from the region confirm the outbreak of this fatal disease at (Genet) refugee camp a few miles northwest of Hargeysa. This is a result of the Siad Barre regime's rechanneling of humanitarian assistance for refugees from international relief organizations to its forces. The lack of food, malnutrition, and lack of good sanitation at this camp is also a cause of this outbreak.

Reports from the northwest region disclose that this disease which has struck (Genet) refugee camp has now spread to Hargeysa and is affecting Somali civilians in Hargeysa. There are no reports as yet as to whether cholera has killed any civilians in Hargeysa.

The Somali opposition forces, therefore, appeal to international relief organizations and the WHO to extend urgent humanitarian aid in food and medicine to the thousands of Somalis suffering in Somalia and especially those in (Genet) refugee camp. Since there is no government that could be entrusted with passing on the assistance, the Somali opposition forces call on these bodies to distribute the relief directly to the suffering people. We know that the regime would prefer to get hard currency to buy weapons and food for its soldiers instead of the food and medicine. The Somali opposition forces again appeal to the world to extend humanitarian assistance to these suffering Somali people.

DFSS Kills 10, Wounds 12 in 29-30 Mar Attacks

EA012200 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia
1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] In an attack against the pathetic regime, commando units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces killed eight soldiers and wounded seven others on 29 March. The incident occurred when the desperate Mogadishu regime sent its 54th Division to oppress the civilians in Mudugh and Nugaal regions. Their bid to harm the Somali public was foiled by the fighters of the 9th Gen Aynanshe Division, who have sworn to defend and rescue the Somali people from the hardship imposed on them. The enemy suffered severe setbacks.

On 30 March, the same forces destroyed one water bowser belonging to the 34th Battalion of the 10th Brigade of the 54th Division of the nation-wrecking forces of Siad Barre stationed at (Burya Qab) village. Two enemy soldiers were killed and five others wounded during this incident.

GHANA

6 Sentenced to Death for Plot Against Government

AB012235 Accra Domestic Service in English
2145 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Six persons were sentenced to death by firing squad by the public tribunal sitting in Accra this afternoon after they had been found guilty of conspiring to prepare to overthrow the government and preparing to overthrow the government. The verdict was unanimous. The six are Major John Ocran, Major Nana Twumasi-Anto, Sergeant Francis Yaovi Anku, Shaibu Ibrahim, alias Baba, Sergeant Joseph Issaka, and Sergeant Oduro Frimpong.

All the accused persons were represented by counsels. After the verdict, lawyers for the accused persons gave notice of their intention to appeal on behalf of their clients. The verdict of the tribunal is subject to confirmation by the Provisional National Defense Council.

LIBERIA

Monrovia Reported To Be Calm Morning of 2 Apr

AB021103 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT
2 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia, 2 Apr (AFP) — The Liberian capital remained calm on Tuesday morning, a day after the announcement that the head of state, Samuel Kanyon Doe, had escaped an assassination attempt.

The army chief of staff, General Henry Dubar, has ordered the arrest of the supposed author of the attempt, the deputy commander of the guard of the presidential residence [title as received], Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, who is still at large. Political observers in Monrovia have shown surprise at the reports of the assassination attempt on the life of head of state by one of his entourage, whom he trusted.

Since he came to power in a military coup d'etat [words indistinct] Mr Doe, Monday's attempt is the sixth, but constitutes the first assassination attempt on the life of the head of state

Doe on Assassination Attempt

AB012120 Monrovia ELWA in English 2000 GMT
1 Apr 85

["Window on the World"]

[Text] The commander in chief and head of state, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, nearly got killed this morning when his deputy commander at the Executive Mansion, Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, otherwise known as M.M.D., reportedly opened fire on the vehicle in which the commander in chief was driving. Following the shooting incident, two persons were immediately rushed here to our ELWA hospital. The two persons admitted have been identified as a Special Security Service personnel,

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Tarpeh, and an Army personnel, Major Roosevelt Clarke. Reports reaching us this evening said they were three in all traveling along with the head of state. Another military personnel who survived the shooting incident has been identified as Captain (Dezi) Gboleh).

Having heard about the shooting, we rushed to the ELWA hospital today and asked Dr Young to comment whether he had patients and how was their condition:

[Begin Young recording] Yes, there was a call to my house at about 0300 [GMT] this morning saying that there were three people who have arrived at the emergency room, and when I came to see them along with Dr David (Choko), who was already there, one of them was in very critical condition, though the condition is stable at the moment. That is the man by the name of Maj Roosevelt Clarke. Richard Tarpeh received a gunshot wound that went through the left forearm, that is just below the elbow, and he had quite a lot of swelling from bleeding in the muscles but he did not need to be admitted. The third man had some minor injuries which really did not require much treatment at all. So all we had to do with him was to treat(?him).

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] some indications as to whether the shots were fired from close range?

[Young] Well, Joe, I really did not talk to them about that, so I really do not know. My concern was much more from the standpoint of [words indistinct] was in critical condition. [passage indistinct] It is not going to be a fast recuperation. He has got major injuries. It went in the right side of his hip. It went through the rectum and tore the rectum very badly and then continued on through the body and tore the left hip and shattered the bone over there. So we had to do several things with him because the rectum was badly torn. You cannot repair that and what I had to do was to make it so that the stool will come in a different place — up on the abdomen. And that is the thing that will save his life and we trust that he will survive because he has got major fractures of the left hip area. What we did is to put him in (?traction) for that. [end recording]

That was Dr Young at the ELWA hospital commenting on the conditions of Lt Col Richard Tarpeh and an Army personnel, Maj Roosevelt Clarke, that were reportedly shot this morning on the grounds of the Executive Mansion.

Prior to our departure for the hospital, Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Dubar informed ELWA news early this morning that Lieutenant Colonel Mr. Flanzamaton was wanted. He instructed all security forces within the length and breadth of the country as well as the public to have Lt Col Flanzamaton arrested and brought to Monrovia effective immediately. As at broadcast time, there was no development on the [word indistinct] of security operations for Lt Col Flanzamaton except that the [word indistinct] in the major areas of Monrovia were being searched.

When the news first reached the press, the major concern was the fate of the head of state following the shooting on the grounds of the Executive Mansion this morning. Upon arrival at the Executive Mansion this morning, we asked the commander in

chief [CIC] whether he was affected by any bullet. [passage indistinct] People began wondering as to what might have been the motive of the deputy commander at the Executive Mansion shooting at his chief. But the CIC did not comment much on this, but put his preview [as heard] this way:

[Begin Doe recording][Words indistinct] I don't know. But I don't want to accuse anybody until he is caught and makes his own confession. [end recording]

CIC, Dr Samuel Doe.

Later in the day, the head of state decided to brief his high-ranking government officials, including the INA [Interim National Assembly] vice president, Dr Harry Monigah, deputy vice head of state Brigadier General Abraham D. Collie, INA Speaker General Jeffrey S. Gbatu, and the Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Henry S. Dubar, among others.

[Begin Doe recording] First of all, I will (?thank) on behalf of my entire family All Mighty God for enabling me in the first place to stand before you this morning and also to be able to tell you the truth on what has happened this morning by [words indistinct].

You must know, on the weekends, usually I always go to [words indistinct] to rest. All day and at night, people call here, people come here. And so I try to hide and go to the guest house at (Kinzia). So when I looked at my watch it was 0130. So I told my security that we can go back today so that tomorrow we will be ready for work. So we were pulled to the first [word indistinct]. The sentinel at the gate (?halted) the car, and one of my security, Maj Clark, (?got out of) the car. He was recognized by the sentinel. We got to the [word indistinct], and the security man opened the gate.

After he opened the gate, I was trying to park the car — since I was driving — and immediately people opened fire on the car from the left and right. Until [words indistinct], I couldn't really imagine the right direction the fire was coming from. Until I tried to bring the car forward, the shooting was [words indistinct].

After the people continued to fire, I [words indistinct] and then one of the security, Maj Clarke, (?was) hurt. [Words indistinct] and nothing else I can do (?to) run away from bullets. [passage indistinct] Security Tarpeh and Maj Clarke were driven to the hospital. I understand that then they went to JFK [Hospital], there was no surgical equipment to operate on the people, and then they were taken to ELWA Hospital. So this is what happened last night. I will only say God blessed me. I was never (?wounded). [Words indistinct] and since I couldn't leave the car (?to) hide, I continued to control the wheel. The fire from the shot only burned my hand. This is not a bullet mark, but it is — there is (?blood). So I continued to [words indistinct] you know .50 caliber. I think (?they) shot over 25 or 35 (?rounds). About [words indistinct] went through here, and here, and from the rear [words indistinct] o'clock in the morning. So this is what happened last night. I (?was) holding a T-shirt, and so when the two men were crying, I could not do anything but to take in and fall on my back. I lay on him so that the shots can come to me rather than toward [words indistinct]. And the cap that I was wearing — the bullet

went through the cap and came out without hurting me. [end recording]

CIC Dr Kanyon Samuel Doe giving an absolute (?illustration) of this morning's shooting operation on the grounds of the Executive Mansion. Well, up to press time, there was no report about the arrest of desperado M.M.D.

MALI

UDPM Congress Ends; BEC List Released

AB011047 Paris AFP in French 0804 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Bamako, 1 Apr (AFP) — The second congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM the only party in power in Mali), which ended on Sunday in Bamako, has reelected General Moussa Traore, Malian head of state, to the post of secretary general of the Central Executive Bureau (BEC, Political Bureau) of the party.

The congress also adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of an article of the Constitution stipulating that the president of the Republic may be reelected only once. By virtue of the adoption of this resolution, the president of the Republic will be reelected indefinitely, for as long as he remains party leader.

The congress also reelected all the members of the BEC, with the exception of Mohamedoun Ag Hamani, former secretary for external relations, who has been replaced at the post by Sekou Minadiou Traore, former deputy general treasurer. This post goes to Faguimba Dicko, the only new member of the BEC.

The general resolution passed by the congress reasserted the party's prime importance over all other institutions in the country, and approved the creation of a national fund for self-sufficiency in food production. This fund, the resolution said, will be financed by party resources, and must become functional within a very short time. The resolution conferred upon the BEC the role of "conceiving guiding, controlling, and enlivening party activities, under the auspices of the National Council (the highest body to meet in-between the two congresses)."

On external policy, the second UDPM congress launched an appeal to the people of Iran and Iraq to put an end to their "fratricidal war." It expressed support for OAU initiatives concerning the SDAR and Chadian conflicts. It renewed its support for the independence struggle of the Palestinian people, under "the auspices of the PLO," and called for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on Namibian independence. It also condemned Pretoria's racist policy.

Here is a list of members of the BEC released on Sunday evening at the end of the second congress of the UDPM:

Secretary general

Gen Moussa Traore, head of state

Deputy secretary general

General Amadou Baba Diarra

Political secretary

Djibril Diallo

Administrative secretary

Boubacar Diallo

Organizational secretary

M'bouille Siby

Deputy organizational secretary

Baye Ag Mohamed

Secretary for external relations

Sekou Minandjou Traore

Secretary for economic and social affairs

Oumar Coulibaly

General treasurer

General Filifing Sisseko

Deputy general treasurer

Faguimba Dicko (new)

Secretary for information and culture

Tianze Bolezogolo

Secretary in charge of relations with the**National Union of Malian Workers**

Ferdinand Nagozie Berthe

First accounts commissioner

Lieutenant Colonel Sekou Doumbia

Second accounts commissioner

Mohamed Talibe Soumare

First arbitration commissioner

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamadou Keita

Second arbitration commissioner

Amagari Guindo

Statutory members:

Mady Sangare, speaker of the National Assembly

Mrs Sow Rokiatou Sow, chairman of the National Union of Malian Women

Amadou Daouda Diallo, secretary general of the National Union of Malian Youth

Hissein Habre, Goukouni Visit to Bamako Detailed**Habre To Meet Traore***AB011051 Paris AFP in French 1020 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Text] Ndjamen, 1 Apr (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre left Ndjamen Monday morning for Bamako (Mali) where he is expected to meet General Moussa Traore, it was learned in the Chadian capital from authorized sources. By this trip President Habre is responding to President Traore's invitation which was delivered last Saturday by an envoy of the Malian head of state.

This trip of the Chadian president is part of an intensification of inter-African contacts to find peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict, observers note. Thus last Saturday, Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba was received by President Habre. Their talks centered on efforts made to speed up the process of national reconciliation, it was learned from authorized Chadian sources.

On Sunday, Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser, held 2 hours of talks with the Chadian president on the problems in southern Chad and on efforts made by President Habre to find a political solution to the problems of that region.

Some diplomatic circles in Ndjamen indicate that the Chadian president's trip to Bamako could lead to a meeting with an "important" leader of a faction opposed to the Ndjamen regime.

Goukouni Departs Bardai*AB012310 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Apr 85*

[Excerpt] Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government left Bardai on Sunday for Bamako via Tripoli. In the Malian capital, where he is accompanied notably by Comrade Rakhis Manani, minister of national defense and war veterans, the head of state will attend the deliberations of the Malian People's Democratic Union. He will also confer with the delegates of some African countries who went to attend the congress of the Malian party.

Back home in Chad, we have learned that the Congolese minister of foreign affairs has visited the city-prison of Ndjamen. According to our permanent correspondent, the Congolese minister is the bearer of a message for the leader of the Ndjamen group relative to the holding of a roundtable conference of the warring factions in Chad.

No Habre-Goukouni Meeting Held*AB021417 Paris AFP in French 1351 GMT 2 Apr 85*

[Text] Paris, 2 Apr (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre did not meet in Bamako, Rakhis Manani, defense minister of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT), affirmed to AFP on Tuesday.

In a telephone communication from Tripoli (Libya), Rakhis Manani specified that he accompanied President Goukouni Oueddei to Bamako and that the GUNT delegation had just returned from Mali and was on its way to Faya-Largeau (in southern Chad). "Although the problem of national reconciliation in Chad was discussed with the Malian authorities, there was no meeting between our president and Hissein Habre," he stated.

Chadian President Hissein Habre has just made a brief official visit to Mali at a time Goukouni Oueddei was also visiting that country. It was learned from informed sources in Paris on Tuesday that Malian President Moussa Traore received the two Chadian leaders separately.

NIGER

Chad's Habre Makes Stopover Visit in Niamey

AB021346 Paris AFP in French 1240 GMT

2 Apr 85

[Text] Niamey, 2 Apr (AFP) — During his stopover in Niamey on his way home on Tuesday, Chadian head of state Hissein Habre refused to make any statement concerning the results of his official visit to Bamako on Monday. While the Chadian president was conferring with Niger Prime Minister Hamid Algabrit, who went to the airport to welcome him, his entourage was extremely discreet concerning a possible meeting also in Bamako between him and his main opponent Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad. Mr Habre left Niamey for Ndjamena at about 1200 GMT.

NIGERIA

Franco-Nigerian Chamber of Commerce Launched

AB291757 Lagos Domestic Service in English

1500 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Only countries which identify themselves with the drive to rebuild the Nigerian economy will now have access to the country's market. The minister of commerce and industry, Dr Mahmud Tukur, gave the indication today in Lagos at the launching of the Franco-Nigerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He said such countries must also help to create jobs to return the economy to its (?openess) and respectability. The minister remarked that those who bought Nigerian products or invested in priority projects had a right to the country's patronage. [passage indistinct]

SENEGAL

PDS Calls for Union Government, New Elections

AB011059 Paris AFP in French 0752 GMT

1 Apr 85

[Text] Dakar, 1 Apr (AFP) — Abdoulaye Wade, leader of main Senegalese opposition party, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Sunday called for the setting up of a "transitional national union government".

At a rally in Dakar, he specified that such a government would be charged with the preparation and organization of new, free, and democratic elections in the country. Mr Wade, who invited all Senegalese to form "a rally of all Senegalese forces without exception" to get Senegal out of its current difficulties, advocated the creation of support committees, including representatives of all political parties, to his call in all parts of the country.

He had earlier indicated that the ruling Socialist Party and its leader, President Abdou Diouf, were not excluded from his call to that rally. Mr Wade, who denounced the "blockade" of the Senegalese society, said he favored a democratic change.

Mr Wade's call was made just after the closure in Dakar of a national convention of the PDS which, in a resolution, assigned as one of its top priorities, the "rally of all Senegalese forces, without exception, who are determined to work for a change in Senegal," and the strengthening of the PDS' organization.

The PDS has eight deputies in the National Assembly as against the Socialist Party's 110.

SIERRA LEONE

Army Troops, SSD Agents Exchange Gunfire

AB011908 Paris AFP English 1851 GMT

1 Apr 85

[Text] Freetown, April 1 (AFP) — Businesses and banks closed here today after regular Army troops exchanged gunfire and tear gas cannisters with agents of the country's Special Security Division (SSD).

There was no indication of casualties in the battle, which reportedly started when an Army driver was pulled from his vehicle and beaten by SSD men. After the gunfire subsided, a top level meeting of Army and SSD officers was held and Army vehicles equipped with loudspeakers and jointly manned by Army and SSD personnel were seen driving through the capital broadcasting: "There is no enmity between the Special Security Division and the Army."

After the shooting, calm returned to the city but most businesses remained closed. A top SSD official said, "the matter is settled. There is peace now."

ANGOLA

ANGOP Editorial on Formation of UNITA

MB291107 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT
28-31 Mar 85

[ANGOP editorial: "The True Face of Traitors"; broadcast in four installments]

[Text] The unpleasant mission being undertaken by the Angolan puppets — to reap innocent lives in exchange for dollars and rands — forces them to regularly present accounts before the respective sources of financing. It is, therefore, not surprising that Jonas Savimbi, the ringleader of the cockerels that lack a cockcomb, from time to time has to visit the Pretoria sanctuary in order to obediently justify before Botha or Malan the use of funds he has been receiving to fulfill the plans of destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola.

Africa and the world would be fully aware of the close liaison between the band of Angolan renegades and traitors in the service of imperialism and Africa's No 1 enemy — the hideous apartheid regime regularly denounced by the international community — if the recall and reasoning of some Western correspondents had not also been obfuscated and contaminated by these handfuls of dollars and rands. Accordingly, it is worth reviewing history to prompt the memory and bring to light the true face of the Angolan traitors who have plunged into crime and destruction and who, in the pay of the CIA and its branches in South Africa, continue to place bets on the overthrow of the revolutionary Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The machinations of the Black Cockerel band began well before the 25 April revolution in Portugal led by the Armed Forces Movement. As early as 1972, totally frustrated and demoralized by the empty prospects of his unlimited ambition to neutralize the MPLA fighting forces which made advances on the eastern edge of Angola, traitor Savimbi was already carrying out a series of suspicious deals with the Portuguese colonial army through a group of settlers who, besides being informers of the colonial regime's political police, the International Police for the Defense of the State [PIDE], were owners of sawmills in Moxico Province. He was able to do all this with the backing and blessings of some Catholic priests who were based there by then.

Through such intermediaries, the ringleader of the puppets was able to exchange regular correspondence with Lieutenant Colonel Ramires de Oliveira, an influential member of the Portuguese Army seconded in Angola, in which he tried to define the conditions of his capitulation, and return to a life of peace and reintegration into the so-called multiracial society so much propagated by the Portuguese.

At the end of the secret contacts between PIDE and the puppets, the full details of the placement of UNITA gangsters under the orders of the fascist army of Caetano had already been drawn up so that, in the service of colonialism, they could fight the MPLA guerrilla fighters, a task which the Judas himself had volunteered to personally carry out as a condition for his international promotion. Thus, while the MPLA truly waged a full-scale war against

Portuguese colonialism for the liberation of Angola, the puppets and traitors of the Angolan people were preparing themselves to be integrated into the groups of Flechas [former paramilitary organ of the Portuguese colonial rule] and special groups established precisely to perpetuate colonialism.

However, the traitors' plans against the liberation of the Angolan people were soon to be frustrated. The 25 April revolution in Portugal and the subsequent collapse of the colonial empire, erected at the expense of the blood and exploitation of the African peoples in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe, interrupted the plans that existed between the Portuguese colonial army and the Angolan traitor, who only dreamed of the rotten peace which he has always strived after.

After the fall of the Salazarist government of Caetano and the coming to power of General Antonio de Spínola, a defender of a neocolonialist-inspired federalism, new and more widespread room to maneuver was thus opened for the puppet group. Since then, all their actions have had one single aim — to take over power in Angola.

Obsessed with taking power in Angola, the UNITA puppets have resorted tirelessly to promoting the tribalism idea, enticing settlers, staging massacres, and engaging in the worst demagoguery, with the intention of undermining the undeniable support that the MPLA has always received from the entire Angolan people.

After the defeat of Portuguese fascism and with the Lisbon government not formally recognizing the right of the Angolan people to self-determination and independence, the traitor Savimbi hurried to prematurely sign a cease-fire with the then General Franco Pinheiro, to whom he gave his support for the federalist projects of Antonio de Spínola. Benefiting unfairly from being considered a liberation movement, which it never was, UNITA began in June 1974 a divisionist, regionalist, and tribal campaign, emphasizing false contradictions between the people of the north and south, between east and west, and so on, following the old colonialist divide-and-rule policy.

The traitors still intend to use the divisionist tactics that imperialism tried in Chad, Biafra, Katanga, Korea, and Vietnam. The truth is that due to its eminently tribal and regional character, the UNITA puppets never got the support of the people, in contrast to the MPLA, which has always been deeply rooted throughout the country from Cabinda to Cuenene. The support that the MPLA has enjoyed in Angola since the fall of the fascism has been a significant and visible fact which could never be contested.

Even in the so-called zones of influence that the puppets established along tribal lines, the spontaneous support of the population for the MPLA was evident. Thus, to end the enthusiasm for the MPLA, the traitors of the Angolan people resorted not only to the most basic tribalism but also to violence, intimidation, and massacre. Unmasking his false disguise of peace harbinger, the traitor Savimbi ordered the cold-blooded murder of dedicated defenders of the Angolan people, such as (Albano Machado) and (Joaquim Capango), active MPLA militants in Huambo and Bie Provinces.

Obsessed with his unlimited ambition to create a black republic in southern Angola, the leader of the cockscombless cockerels encourages the exodus of the southern-born workers wherever they are, thus throwing them into an uncertain situation opposing their own people.

The UNITA puppets thus demonstrated that they have never had a political ideal, nor any solutions for the many problems which affect the Angolan people, such as famine, illness, illiteracy, and so on. Their propaganda has always been based in untruth, opportunism, and, still worse, on shameful collaboration with the ever-present enemies of the Angolan people. Thus, we understand that while they were exploiting the tribal feelings of the southern Angola population, the puppets were resorting to simultaneously recruiting the more reactionary sectors of the Portuguese settlers, also using untruths and false promises. The lack of decorum and dignity of the (Kwahas) leader reached the point of sending secret messages to the then-South African prime minister, the racist John Vorster, from whom he expected to receive support for his odious career of treason. The traitors never fought against the exploitation of the people, never desired the independence of Angola, and never wanted the happiness and well-being of the Angolans. On the contrary, they were always linked to the most heinous systems of the exploitation of the man by man through their alliances, no matter with who, to try and destroy the MPLA.

The auspicious occasion for their macabre plans was undeniably their participation in the Alvor accords, signed on 15 January 1975, between MPLA, the puppets groups, and the Portuguese Government. With the withdrawal of colonialism, a new historic era of movement toward progress began, during which the MPLA had to tacitly join with the puppets so that Portugal would recognize the Angolan people's right to independence. The MPLA, without abandoning its unmistakable anti-imperialism and antineocolonialist stand, was an integral part of the so-called transitional government up to the moment when the puppets totally violated the Alvor accords through their coalition with mercenaries and foreign regular armies in June 1975.

As the situation at that time was still completely favorable to the MPLA, the puppets had no other solution but to run into the arms of Africa's worst enemy — the racist South African regime — which between August and October began its first invasion of Angola using 1,300 heavily armed men. Sometime before, the traitor Savimbi had solicited the massive and direct intervention of the United States in Angola, which was officially denied on 15 October 1975, since the Americans were still reeling from their defeat in Vietnam. The CIA, however, was very active and the confessions of John Stockwell are very revealing. He was the coordinator of the CIA plans against Angola, and he made it very plain that the CIA offered great quantities of war materiel and \$44 million to the puppets to avoid a cheap victory for the MPLA, which in the opinion of the Americans was a strong possibility.

This was before the MPLA had legitimately asked for the assistance of the Cuban internationalists, who only began arriving in Angola in November 1975, when South Africa was seriously endangering the proclamation of our independence. Without a regular army capable of fighting on two fronts against the foreign invaders and after the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, the MPLA appealed to their traditional allies, especially

Cuba, the USSR, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea, who did not hesitate to unselfishly help the heroic Angolan people.

The reactionary coalition of the National Liberation Front of Angola, UNITA, mercenaries, South Africans, and Zairians, as well as their short-lived Huambo republic, were condemned by history. The People's Republic of Angola consolidated its independence, fought with success against neocolonial efforts, and received the recognition of the OAU, the United Nations Organization, and the Nonaligned Movement countries. At the same time, ties of friendship were strengthened with the socialist countries. The traitors were desperate and condemned to failure.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

The shameful military defeat suffered by South Africa in Angola on 27 March 1976 also meant the expulsion of the traitors of the Angolan people and the mercenaries allied to them to the other side of the southern border of the People's Republic of Angola. Having been rejected internationally, the UNITA puppets were bound to disappear once and for all had it not been for the extreme ambition of their leader, who once again placed himself in the hands of the odious and inhuman apartheid regime. The world viewed this action by traitor Savimbi as a clear example of the total betrayal of Africa and complicity with the worst enemies of mankind. Savimbi, who abandoned the Angolan National Liberation Front in 1974, denouncing his accomplice Holden Roberto as a tribalist and a CIA agent, was to show no scruples, and 2 years later become the most faithful black agent of the racists, and obviously of the CIA itself. As an American journalist, (Leon Das), a UNITA sympathizer, rightly wrote: "Savimbi is a man with various faces. He is Machiavelian, opportunistic, and a false nationalist".

Supported by South African instructors, he reorganized his gang in the bases of Rundu and Ondangwa in northern Namibia. The distortion of the true nature of the internationalist assistance that the Angolan people receive from Cuba and the USSR was the pretext that the traitors spread throughout the world in order to receive money from the CIA itself, as well as from a number of African, Arab, and European countries.

Nonetheless, for the People's Republic of Angola, the most serious threat of war was to come from South Africa, which, with about 230,000 armed men in Namibia in 1976, began a systematic policy of destabilization against southern Angola. As a matter of fact, the actions of pure banditry by UNITA puppets were always facilitated by the fact that the People's Armed forces for the Liberation of Angola had to constantly fight back the ground and air attacks by the South African Army. It will be recalled that as of 1979, the racist Army had carried out 386 acts of aggression and provocation in the southern border of Angola. The racist infantry violated the Angolan border about 25 times, while the Air Force carried out an almost equal number of air attacks on economic and civilian targets. The most brutal of these violations was the criminal South African attack on Cassinga, during which 700 people were killed and 1,500 wounded.

After being trained by South African instructors, as well as instructors of other nationalities, the UNITA gangsters were sent to southern Angola, mainly to the Benguela railroad area, where

they were ordered to plant mines and bombs with the strategic objective of retarding our economic activity. Accordingly, the gangsters were responsible for the bomb attacks on Huambo market, the Luanda people's market, and on a number of people's farms. It is still a fact that the acts of aggression carried out by the puppets continue to be directed indiscriminately against defenseless civilians, while acts of aggression of a larger magnitude are always carried out by the South African Army.

It was only after the election of the new U.S. Administration led by Ronald Reagan toward the end of 1980 that the puppets began to launch a number of spectacular actions, primarily against economic targets, and for this they received major assistance from Pretoria, estimated at \$60 million annually. Encouraged by Ronald Reagan's so-called constructive engagement policy, South Africa became more arrogant and intransigent and began to regroup the scattered UNITA gangsters, with the aim of installing them in Luanda. In August 1981, South Africa mounted one of its most ferocious attacks on the People's Republic of Angola, the so-called "Operation Protea," which culminated with the occupation of almost the entire Province of Cunene and a massive installation of the UNITA traitors in the occupied zones.

Receiving considerable logistical and military support from South Africa, the Angolan puppets redoubled their atrocities and acts of terrorism, including the kidnapping of foreign aid workers and missionaries. On 15 October 1982, a distinguished figure of the Angolan church, Cardinal Alexandre do Nascimento, was kidnapped and forcefully held as a hostage by the UNITA gangsters. This was undoubtedly a spectacular action ordered by the Pretoria government mainly for propaganda reasons.

Along with the increase in his actions of pure banditry, the ringleader of the gangsters was summoned to the United States by the CIA while the Reagan administration was mounting a major campaign to revoke the so-called Clark Amendment, which prohibits military and financial support for the Angolan puppets. Also in April 1981, Reagan expressed his readiness to support UNITA. Savimbi, who in order to survive depends entirely on the CIA and South African support, no longer felt the need to deny the services which he effectively rendered to international imperialism. He received direct instructions from Alexander Haig, Chester Crocker, and Jesse Helms, among others. At the same time, a CIA (?foreign states) agency established a UNITA propaganda center in Washington with the aim of manipulating U.S. public opinion. But Lisbon was to become the main center of UNITA's foreign activity.

Inside Angola, acts of aggression continue to be jointly run as well as by the individual initiative of the South African Air Force, which staged a truly undeclared war in such a way that calculations made in 1981 estimated the losses at about \$10 billion — a figure which would shock any man of conscience.

With the support of the Reagan administration, acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola were openly redoubled, namely against the Luanda refinery, Lomaum Dam, the

Alto Catumbela paper factory, the attack on (?Sondo) and the destruction of the town of Cangamba. It is quite evident that South Africa and the Angolan traitors divided between themselves acts of sabotage against infrastructures of vital importance inside Angola.

The main aim of destroying the Angolan economy became clearer in the eyes of the world. Jonas Savimbi and UNITA are nothing but timely instruments successively used by the Portuguese International Police for the Defense of the State, South Africa, and the CIA as a way of making the Angolan people kowtow. Individuals with different names and colors have been or continue to be used in Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, or Mozambique. The true centers of subversion continue to be Washington, Saudi Arabia, Portugal, Morocco, and other satellites.

But what would UNITA effectively do with that support? In order to correctly answer this question, it is necessary to separate real facts from mere propaganda. In fact, an assessment of their activities demonstrates that the puppets are on the verge of total strategic failure, mainly because all of their achievements since 1976 are nothing but the massacre of civilians, the kidnapping of foreign aid workers, and promises of taking over Luanda, which every now and then they keep on postponing; all this in order to deceive not only the desperate elements of the gang, but also the less enlightened sectors of international public opinion. UNITA's tribalistic and regionalistic policy has totally failed, and that is why there is an increasing trust in the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

The Angolan revolution, which is enjoying the unwavering support of the people, who are its only *raison d'être*, will continue to defeat all the attacks carried out against it by the puppets, South Africa, and international imperialism, thus successfully carrying out its task of the economic and social building of the country toward socialism. The mobilization of the broader sectors of our population, in particular the enthusiastic engagement of our youths in the tasks of the defense of revolution, is very evident both in successes accumulated in the struggle against the armed gangsters and, above all, in the increasing strength of our defense and security forces.

Only a party which is sufficiently strong and enjoys the undisputable support of the people, as is precisely the case with the MPLA-Labor Party, and only a revolution which is solidly implanted in the midst of workers and peasants, as is the case with the Angolan revolution, could be so victorious throughout 10 years of continued aggression. As a matter of fact, all Angolan people, regardless of their ethnic origin, color, or creed, continue to be the firmest and most inexhaustive source of support for the Angolan revolution, and simultaneously the fundamental reason of its existence. With this assurance, both objective and subjective conditions are being met to enable us to defeat all those who stubbornly refuse to learn from history, particularly from the lessons obtained in Angola. The Angolan people have firmly

decided to freely follow their own destiny under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and without foreign interference. As long as the puppets and their bosses do not deeply retain this historic truth, and as long as they forget that we desire peace and not war, the Angolan revolution will continue to gain strength and to resort for this purpose to the inexhaustive support of the socialist and progressive countries.

As stressed by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the letter he recently sent to the UN secretary general, the People's Republic of Angola remains ready to find peaceful solutions on the basis of four fundamental points: the South African withdrawal from southern Angola, the application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435/78 on Namibian independence; the cessation of all kinds of aggression against Angola; and an end to all support for the UNITA puppet gangsters. For its part, Angola has already given sufficient proof of goodwill and seriousness by signing the Lusaka pledges with South Africa and the declaration with the Republic of Cuba on the gradual withdrawal of the internationalist contingents. What we can never accept is to make concessions which would constitute suicide for our territorial integrity and the development of our political and social process, and least of all to betray the memory of thousands of heroes who have fallen for the cause of their people.

Recently, there have been an increasing number of desertions in the ranks of the puppets, which is a sign of UNITA's eventual and brief collapse. We follow a policy of clemency, and we continue to be sincerely ready to receive all the compatriots who, having repented of their crimes, now want to join the big Angolan family. The reintegration throughout our country of the former leaders of the extinct Angolan National Liberation Front is a clear and unequivocal example of our sincerity. All of us will be stronger together to win the important battle for the economic and social reconstruction of our country if we can actively combine our efforts in the struggle against hunger, disease, and cultural backwardness.

As rightly stressed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the opening speech of the first national party conference, the revolution demands action, not contemplation. That is why all workers, peasants, men, young men, and women must actively contribute in the tasks of the country's economic and social reconstruction, as well as the tasks of defense, so that we can effectively fulfill our most noble objectives—the construction of a society of justice and well-being for all our people.

A number of events of great importance for our country will take place this year. In the field of our party life, the greatest event will be our party's second congress, which will constitute a unique opportunity for the taking of more dynamic and realistic measures in all spheres of our political, economic, social, and military activity. Outstanding in our foreign policy field is the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries due in Luanda in September. This meeting will undoubtedly be an opportunity for all of our people to strongly denounce the acts of aggression mounted against us by imperialism, as well as an opportunity for us to close ranks around our party and government.

After overcoming the most critical and decisive periods, the MPLA-Labor Party will demonstrate to the world that the Angolan revolution is stronger and more secure than ever before, and that our people will irreversibly continue in the path of socialism on the side of all the peoples who are lovers of peace, justice, and equality.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Temporary Employment Agreement Signed With GDR
MB010826 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT
 31 Mar 85

[Text] In Berlin the day before yesterday, Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho, the Angolan ambassador to the GDR, signed an agreement on temporary employment and qualification [qualificacao] of Angolan workers in that country. Mendes de Carvalho signed the agreement on behalf of the Angolan minister of labor and social security with GDR State Secretary (Wolfgang Beil Walter).

In Berlin, Ambassador Mendes de Carvalho also held meetings with the diplomatic representatives to the GDR of Zaire, Great Britain, and France, with whom he examined issues of common interest as well as issues of great importance in the world and the situation in southern Africa.

Tomorrow, the Angolan ambassador in Berlin will visit Czechoslovakia and Poland to familiarize himself with the situation and study progress of Angolan scholarship holders in these countries. In his capacity as a writer, Mendes de Carvalho will also give a lecture on literature in Warsaw.

Algerian Delegates Begin Talks on Veterans Aid
MB290940 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT
 29 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Algerian veterans delegation led by Djelloul Nemiche, minister of veterans affairs, met yesterday with an Angolan delegation led by Francisco Tuta, secretary of state for war veterans. This was the first of a series of meetings with our Secretariat for War Veterans which will review draft accords signed between Angola and Algeria on assistance to war veterans.

Speaking yesterday at the opening of the meetings, which will lead to new accords on assistance to war veterans, Francisco Tuta expressed his satisfaction with the presence of the visiting delegation. He also stressed that the cooperation between Angola and Algeria in this sector is expected to be promoted following the visit of the Algerian minister of veterans affairs.

The accords being discussed cover scholarships for the training of Angolan cadres in Algeria, health and medical assistance, and technical and professional training of Angolan veterans.

BOTSWANA

Masire Says Peace Impossible Under Apartheid

*MB020730 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT
2 Apr 85*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, says the daily catalogue of arrests, detentions, murders, and massacres suffered by people in Namibia and South Africa represent the greatest challenge and affront to humanity. Speaking at an occasion marking the 5th anniversary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference last night in Gaborone, Dr Masire called on what he called SADCC's international cooperating partners, particularly those whose voices were listened to in Pretoria, to join hands with the people of the region in the fight against apartheid. Dr Masire said SADCC held out hope for social and economic progress for the peoples of the territories, but such hope for peace, (?for justice) and stability will remain for long and unfulfilled as long as apartheid (?survives) in South Africa and colonialism thrives in Namibia. Regional cooperation would be much easier were it not for the cause of apartheid.

President Masire said apartheid was not just an internal South African affair, but a dehumanization of all people of south Africa, including its architects and perpetrators. It was the source of fear, insecurity, and instability for the peoples of the region, and ultimately it was a great threat to international peace. He said the heart of the people of SADCC countries bled for their people in South Africa and Namibia. President Masire expressed the hope for the attainment of freedom and independence in Namibia, equality and peace in South Africa, as well as stability in the region.

National Front Retains Seat in By-Election

*MB010831 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] The Botswana National Front [BNF] yesterday retained the (Letlakane) East council seat in the Ngwaketse South Constituency in a by-election which was marked by a relatively low percentage poll. Mr Alfred Ratsoma of the BNF defeated Mr Eric Radikgomo of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] by 900 votes to 277 votes. The BNF's majority fell to 623 compared with the 857 scored in last year's general election. A total of 1,177 votes were cast yesterday compared to 1,759 cast in the 1984 elections. The (Letlakane) East by-election follows the death of the BNF councillor, Mr Pule Karabo Pule, last year after a short illness.

Immediately after the results were announced at the district commissioner's office in Kanye last night, there was joy and jubilation among the BNF supporters who witnessed the counting. They started singing party songs and chanting party slogans. Four BNF MP's were also present at the counting of the votes: Mr Denis Mosielele, Mr Maitshwarelo Dabutha, Mr Bathoen Gaseitsiwe, and Mr Joseph Kavindama. BDP councillor Mr Ketumile Kaboemodimo was also present, as well as the two candidates.

MALAWI

Banda Asks Adjustment of Trade With West

*MB011911 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has called for urgent adjustment to the trading relationship between African and industrialized nations to redress a situation in which African countries were producing more and getting less for their resources.

The life president made the call today at Sandjika palace in Blantyre when he received letters of credence from the new Danish ambassador to Malawi, Mr Niels Julius Lassen. The life president observed that until the North-South succeeds in finding a timely solution to this problem, the world economic arrangement will operate disastrously against Africa. The ngwezi said what Africa needs is a fair and equitable compensation of her primary products and that the finished industrial products exported to Africa should not be excessively high in price and placed beyond the reach of the continent's economic resources. In his speech, the life president thanked the Danish Government for its continued assistance to Malawi's development efforts.

In presenting his letters of credence, the new Danish ambassador to Malawi assured the life president that during his term of office, he would do his best to promote the cordial relations and cooperation which exist between the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Issued by Council of Ministers

*MB011735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT
31 Mar 85*

[Communique issued by the Council of Ministers in Maputo on 31 March]

[Text] 1. On 23 March 1985, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique concluded a series of working sessions attended by provincial governors and state secretaries. These sessions were held in the wake of a meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and a joint meeting of the Political Bureau and standing committee of the People's Assembly.

The Council of Ministers assessed the implementation of the 1984 state central plan, and in this context examined the politicomilitary and socioeconomic situation of our country. The Council of Ministers noted that in 1984 our economy continued to suffer from the war situation being imposed on us, the natural calamities which once again hit our country, and an unfavorable international situation. The shortcomings in the methods of management and control were noted, particularly the lack of systematic dedication and sense of responsibility, which have contributed significantly to the nonimplementation of the defined tasks and plans.

The Council of Ministers also noted a reduction in the Frelimo revolutionary practice of permanent contact and dialogue between people and leaders, a reduction in collective work and management methods which has resulted in the lack of collective debate on our problems, an isolation of state leaders from the grass roots, the nonfunctioning of collective management, the making of decisions which are far from reality and have no practical effect, and the existence of problems which could be solved through correct work methods.

After reexamining the structures of the state body, the Council of Ministers took some measures to make it more dynamic, operational, and efficient. It also took measures to combat with severity the irresponsibility, passivity, disorganization, theft, sabotage, corruption, and graft in the state body and social and economic units. In this context, the Council of Ministers has decided to combine the centralization of the management with a broad and decentralized responsibility for implementation.

Measures are already being taken to guarantee: the rectification of the present work style and methods; the establishment of more adequate methods of state and economic management; the improvement of forms of coordination, management, and work between ministries, state secretaries, and provincial governments; more effective controls by the officials of their respective sectors; the development of state inspection as a permanent means of control of the activities of state organizations and enterprises; the organization of the management body to deal with issues of state administration; the implementation of a general statute for employees and officials of ministries, state secretaries, and local executive bodies, including their salaries; the reduction of every state organization and the limitation of their personnel to essential staff; the resumption of research on state policy; the systematic upgrading of state employees through administration courses; the training of enterprise managers in the field of economics and the strengthening of labor organization and discipline.

2. After assessing work done in 1984, the Council of Ministers praised the significant effort already done, especially at the provincial level, in implementing small projects in the struggle to increase food production, dig wells, and construct irrigation systems, dams, and fisheries. These efforts should inspire us to expand these projects.

The Council of Ministers hailed the firm and distinguished action of the provincial governments and considered essential the continuation of strengthening their actions in implementing the decisions of the fourth party congress. It also praised the effort of a number of economic and social sectors to achieve their objectives despite all the existing difficulties. These successes were made possible through the massive effort of our people in implementing the slogan of the fourth party congress concerning "producing more to end famine and nakedness in our country."

The Council of Ministers hailed the strategy developed in the field by the heroic Mozambique Armed Forces, which, together with other defense and security forces and with the entire people, have inflicted serious defeats on the enemy. These defeats are important steps in constructing peace and social tranquillity and constitute a condition for our economic development

3. The Council of Ministers examined and approved the projects of the central state plan and the general budget for 1985 and defined 1985 as a fundamental year for creating a war economy which would better respond to the priorities and real limitations of the present situation. Measures were adopted to guarantee that agricultural production and trade would be given priority in 1985 so as to significantly increase production aimed for export. Improving the supply of products to the people, especially in the areas of food products and other essential consumer goods, constitutes a fundamental priority in 1985. The Council of Ministers also defined as a priority task increasing production for export and improving foreign exchange earnings.

To achieve the 1985 objectives, it is necessary to wage a tireless fight against graft, guarantee the generalized and rigorously controlled implementation of a policy of maximum austerity, especially in relation to fuel, and to ensure the improvement of the economic and financial management.

4. The Council of Minister reaffirmed the absolute priority of continuing the fight for the total annihilation of the armed bandits, a decisive condition for the restoration of peace and tranquillity for our people and for the recovery and development of the national economy. Besides the military offensive in the field, which constitutes the main and overriding activity, we launched very important actions at the international level which progressively revealed the vast network of international conspiracy against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the unmasking of the true ringleaders of the armed bandits.

The mentors and financiers of the armed bandits are foreigners who are nostalgic for colonialism, enemies of our independence and liberty, and enemies of our achievements and people's power. They are the former owners, who with our independence lost the possibility to repress, exploit, and steal from the Mozambican people. They are the former owners of sugar, tea, cement factories, oil refineries, and banks. They are the former owners of farms and plantations, mines, land, and buildings, which with national independence we put to the service of our people. These elements, who were linked to the Portuguese colonial and fascist regime, abandoned our country and lost their privileges with our victory against colonialism. Their aim today is to recover their former privileges. They yearn for a return to the past under the illusion that it is possible to turn back history. These are the direct enemies of the Mozambican people during the present period and will always continue to be our enemies.

Today, like yesterday, the forces of imperialism, colonialism, and racism are behind the acts of aggression mounted against our people. The aim of these forces is to destroy our national independence, our fundamental gains, our democracy, our nationalizations, our cooperatives, our communal villages, and our state enterprises. They want to destroy our state and the people's power that we have implanted.

It is with this objective that the enemy launches acts of sabotage and through its internal agents tries to create difficulties and disorganization, indiscipline, spread rumor and gossip, sow division, and promote graft to create chaos and dissatisfaction. The final objective of the enemy is to recolonize Mozambique.

In the past, colonialism created instruments such as the Special Groups, Special Parachutist Groups, Flechas [paramilitary forces], and the International Police for the Defense of the State to defend the settlers' privileges and properties. Mozambicans were recruited as mercenaries or forced to fight against their own people in the service of foreign interests.

Today, the main instrument of imperialism and racism are the armed bandits, criminals paid by their former colonial capitalist bosses. Thus, the fight that we are waging for the annihilation of the armed bandits is a continuation of the people's armed struggle for national liberation and the struggle that we always fought for liberty, independence, progress, and peace.

In this fight, defense and economy are an indivisible unit. To fight the armed bandits and to guarantee the security of economic units is to contribute to the increase in production. To increase production is a contribution to strengthening the strategic rear-guard of our fight, a contribution for us to better fight and liquidate the armed bandits.

The Council of Ministers determined special measures to strengthen the defense of the motherland, namely the posting of cadres and other measures for the Armed Forces and the increase in production for national defense. The Council of Ministers also decided to take concrete measures in the short term to step up the training of people's militia, thus implementing the principle defined by our party that an armed people constitutes the main guarantee of victory.

5. The Council of Minister hailed and highly appreciated the declaration of the summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries heads of state held in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe in February 1985 and the firm solidarity of the Frontline States expressed in March in Lusaka, as well as the positions of the OAU of firm support for the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Council of Ministers stressed and hailed with high regard the significant strengthening in the internationalist support of the socialist countries continuously implemented in their fraternal relations with our country, thus contributing to the consolidation and defense of our independence and national sovereignty, and for the success of our fight against backwardness and for constructing peace and socialism. The Council of Ministers noted the attention given to the situation in southern Africa by the Nonaligned Movement and the solidarity given to the situation in our country. The Council of Ministers also hailed the EEC and the governments of Western countries for establishing peace in southern Africa and contributing to overcoming material shortages and difficulties that we are going through.

The Council of Ministers also emphasized and hailed the significant contribution given by the international community, governments, and organization in their support to the People's Republic of Mozambique to minimize the negative effects of the natural calamities that hit our country. The Council of Ministers appeals to the international community to strengthen their humanitarian support, and the solidarity and friendship with the Mozambican people.

6. The tasks that the Council of Ministers and the Mozambican people must undertake this year, in which we commemorate the 10th anniversary of national independence, are defined very clearly. To solve our present difficulties, it is essential that we relaunch the political and organizational offensive in all sectors. It is necessary to intensify the political and ideological battle to draw a clear line between our ideas and our practice, and the enemy's ideas and behavior. In state organizations, in production units, and in the services, it is necessary and urgent that we relaunch a fight for planning, for organization, for discipline, for responsibility, and for control.

Conditions are being created to train and arm the people so that they will be able to defend their liberty, their sovereignty, their work places, their houses, their residential areas, their villages, and their families. Our weapons should be turned not only against the armed bandits but also against the black marketeer, the thief, the corrupt person, the gossip, the troublemaker, or the enemy agent infiltrated among us.

The secret of victory lies in the people, who are the principal force and the builder of history. At all levels, the state leaders should seek among the people their force and inspiration. They should very often consult the people's feelings and find within the people the solution for the problems that we face. In the ministries, the enterprises, and the services, the state leaders should work closely with grass roots political structures, activate management boards, and work jointly with the workers in the struggle to achieve the planned objectives.

Heroic combatants of the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, Militia, policemen, members of People's Security, workers, and peasants, Mozambican citizens, let us engage ourselves resolutely under the leadership of the Frelimo Party in the annihilation of the armed bandits and in the struggle to improve significantly food production and increase exports. Let us make 1985 a year of decisive victories in the prolonged struggle we are engaged in for the defense of the motherland; for economic, social, and cultural development; and for the construction of the socialism.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 31 March 1985

Cooperation Protocols Signed With USSR

MB291156 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Two major protocols were signed in Maputo yesterday between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR Government. The protocols involve cooperation in the fields of physical education and sports as well as technical and professional education. The protocols were signed on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Renamo Communique: Over 400 Soldiers Killed
LD312131 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT
31 Mar 85

[Text] Renamo, the Mozambique National Resistance, has announced in Lisbon that it killed over 400 Mozambique Army troops and captured large amounts of weapons, ammunition, and vehicles during the last 2 weeks. The Renamo communique reports on operations carried out from 13 to 28 March in various Mozambique provinces, including the occupation of barracks, ambushes, and roadblocks.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Toivo Says Violence Only Way To Oppose RSA
AB291420 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Brazzaville, March 29 (AFP) — Violence is the only way of opposing the South African Government, veteran Namibian nationalist leader Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo told AFP here today.

Mr. Ja Toivo, who is secretary-general of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), also described as "worthless" agreements signed by South Africa with both Angola and Mozambique last year. In spite of claims to the contrary by U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker, there had been no progress in discussions on Namibian independence, he added. South Africa rules Namibia, a mineral-rich territory which is also known as South-West Africa, in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

Mr. Toivo Ja Toivo, who is taking part in a United Nations seminar here, said South Africa had broken the terms of both the Nkomati Accord signed with Mozambique in March last year and the Lusaka agreement signed with Angola a month earlier. The SWAPO leader also questioned the principle of the agreements, saying: "You don't negotiate with someone who is pointing a gun at you."

He said that under the terms of the Lusaka Accord, SWAPO had been banned from entering parts of southern Angola from which South African troops had withdrawn. Nevertheless, South Africa had moved Angolan rebels of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) into the same areas, he charged.

Mr. Toivo Ja Toivo, who was released from prison last year by the South African authorities after serving an 18-year term, said the current disturbances in South Africa clearly showed that violence was the only way to oppose the white minority Pretoria regime.

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg: Acts Against Renamo Show RSA Resolve
MB011750 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Nkomati Accord"]

[Text] South Africa has decided to take a strong stand against the activities of Renamo in Mozambique, according to a statement by the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel. He said the South African Government had given up its attempts to arrange a peace agreement between the Frelimo government and the rebel Renamo, and South Africa was now seeking ways of cooperating with Frelimo to eliminate the threat.

This shift in policy follows a series of bilateral meetings between the two governments, after which both sides reaffirmed their commitment to the March 1984 Nkomati Accord. In an interview, Mr Nel has said: Our priority now is to help get rid of Renamo and to work with the international community to block their supplies.

This, then, is the latest development in a series of events and statements whereby South Africa has been doing its utmost to fulfill its role in saving the Nkomati Accord. In the past few weeks, the South African minister of defense has announced that the South African-Mozambique border area is the northeast of the country is to become a special restricted air space.

The minister of foreign affairs has disclosed that a Mafia-style crime and political syndicate which supplies arms to Renamo has been smashed by South Africa, and it was announced that Mozambique and South Africa were investigating the possibility of a joint security force being established. The force would be used to protect supplies and road links between the two countries. At the same time, the South African foreign minister allayed suspicions that members of the Defense Force were sympathetic towards Renamo by announcing that all possible sympathizers had been purged from the Defense Force.

These developments are all in the spirit of a statement made recently by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. President Botha strongly warned that the government would not tolerate violent action against Mozambique from South African territory. He also referred to the destructive consequences to all the people of Mozambique of the violence perpetrated by Renamo.

What this proves is South Africa's determination to do all it can from its side to make the Nkomati Accord work. It is an expression of good faith, which has apparently not gone unnoticed in Mozambique.

Uitenhage Police Officer Contradicts Law Minister*MB011416 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] The officer in command of the Uitenhage shootings has contradicted the minister of law and order's statement about the killings. Lieutenant Johan Fouche has been giving evidence at the commission of inquiry into the killings. He says that, contrary to Louis le Grange's statement, the police were not attacked with petrol bombs nor were they surrounded, and the leader of the crowd was not carrying a brick.

The admissions came as the lieutenant was cross-examined by council representing the victims' families. He was asked if it would not have been better to withdraw before shooting, but Lt Fouche says that there was not any time, and it would have put his men at risk.

UDF Member Disputes Official Version of Shootings*MB011949 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] A top United Democratic Front (UDF) official has criticized the official version of events that led to violence at yesterday's funeral near Port Elizabeth. One person was killed and 10 wounded in a confrontation between mourners and police and Army units.

UDF vice president in the eastern Cape, Mr (H. Fazi), claims police maneuvered mourners into a trap after the funeral before they opened fire. Mr (Fazi) claims he was in the forefront of the clash, and has denied police claims that only tear gas, rubber bullets, and shotguns were used. He showed the media an unspent R-1 bullet which, he says, he picked up in the middle of the confrontation. He says after the thousands of mourners had buried four victims of recent unrest, they were blocked by waiting police. He says when shooting started, he saw a bullet fall to the ground. He claims he ran to pick it up and was struck by a police vehicle.

Mr (Fazi) has also criticized President P.W. Botha for, as he put it, shedding tears at the funeral of the victims of the Westdene bus crash, while at the same time remaining unmoved by the deaths of African children in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.

Press Comments on Uitenhage, Reagan Reaction**STAR on U.S. Reaction***MB011236 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
23 Mar 85 p 10*

[Editorial: "What Have We Learned?"]

[Text] First reactions from Washington reflected some of the confusion that surrounded the Uitenhage shootings. Secretary of State Shultz was uncharacteristically angry but President Reagan, by contrast, seemed almost conciliatory. He noted that "there was rioting going on at the time" and that "there were blacks among the police involved".

The first statement seems misguided, the second of dubious relevance. Of course violence does often come from both sides in South Africa, but most reports from Uitenhage suggest that the police overreacted. A most welcome judicial commission will sort out fact from fiction.

Meanwhile, South Africans would be ill-advised to seek much comfort from the Presidential reaction, made under questioning at a White House news conference. We have not heard the last of Uitenhage, not by a long chalk.

By ironic coincidence this bloody affair happened 25 years to the day after the Sharpeville killings, and it was depressing that it should so much have followed the earlier pattern. By now, South Africa ought to have evolved better means of resolving political conflict than through confrontation, bullets and bloodshed. Or at least, better ways of handling crowds. Have no lessons been learned?

A good deal of political change has occurred in the quarter-century, and much of it — especially in the past few years — has been positive change. Yet despite reforms in working and living conditions for blacks, a National Party government remains locked into adaptations of apartheid. It is basically the same policy that was being perfected by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd in 1960.

Its central flaw remains: real political representation for blacks is lacking. This is the root cause of the unrest that has been festering across the country since last year. It could easily lead to further tragedies unless the problem is tackled boldly at its political roots.

ILANGA Criticizes Reagan*MB020555 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 25-27 Mar 85 p 10*

[Editorial in English: "What a Ghastly Tragedy"]

[Text] The South African government ought to hang its head in shame about the sickening tragedy that occurred at Uitenhage last Thursday. It's the most deplorable and galling demonstration of brutality seen for some time. Is this what things have come to in this country? Have black lives become so cheap and so dispensable that, instead of commiserating with the black community, all that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, could do was to try and shift the blame for the unwarranted killing of 17 marchers and put it on the marchers themselves?

America's President Ronald Reagan, too, ought to be ashamed of himself for hastily jumping to the defence of the South African police and the government. For Mr Reagan go glibly talk of a "Riot" when, by all accounts, there was no evidence of such makes us wonder about his policy of "constructive engagement". Is this what the policy means — blindly sticking up for friends in Pretoria at all costs?

Until the full facts become known, we shall do no more at this stage than express our deepest abhorrence of the readiness with which the police appear keen to open fire on black demonstrators. We note with concern the Minister's statement purporting to be

an account — the police version, mind — of what happened on that bloody Thursday. Frankly, it leaves a heck of a lot to be desired.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than a judicial inquiry held at the earliest opportunity — at which the truth will come out and blame if any will be accordingly placed where it belongs.

Radio Freedom Spurns Inquiry Commission

EA292319 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "Away With the Commission"]

[Text] Compatriots, toward the end of last week, the apartheid ringleader, Pieter Botha, announced the appointment of a racist judge, Donald Kannemeyer, to head the judicial commission of inquiry into the Langa massacre of last week. The racist Kannemeyer was due to start his apartheid face-saving operation today. He was to start by collecting evidence from the perpetrators of the crime, the racist police and Army. But what is almost surprising with this commission is that it is supposed to inquire into what the so-called agents of law enforcement, the police who have already given a report on [words indistinct]. We all know the story told to the West by the police through their boss, Louis le Grange.

Now what is the meaning of appointing this commission? Does it mean that Botha himself does no longer believe what Le Grange told him? Does it mean that Botha also knows that the so-called forces of law and order do tell lies sometimes? In fact, the appointment of this commission [words indistinct] points to the fact that even Botha has realized that Le Grange's account on the massacre was a blue lie which he himself cannot defend. It demonstrates that the racists are realizing that their lies are becoming so awkward that they are also forced to recover them.

On the other hand, we the oppressed and democratic majority of this country are not looking forward to anything in as far as this commission is concerned. We know from history that apartheid judicial commissions never tell the truth. They always point an accusing finger at the imaginary agitators and violent elements.

Not even one commission into all these massacres that have painted the history of our country red has ever put the blame solely on the apartheid regime. The commission that was appointed after Soweto blamed SAFA [expansion unknown] and other patriotic organizations together with the underground machinery. This was followed by the banning of these organizations. If the findings of that commission were true, then why are we having similar revolts today? After all, what can you expect from a commission appointed by Botha, the murderer [word indistinct]? How can you expect a racist trial to serve justice while the apartheid system which it serves is based on [word indistinct]?

This Donald Kannemeyer has been serving apartheid exclusively throughout his career. He has been appointed by Botha today because of his record of loyalty in serving the apartheid system.

Botha cannot appoint democratic lawyers like (Rykeveld) to lead this commission. He could only appoint his own [word indistinct].

After all, Botha has already come out and defended the massacre of our people. When he was asked to dismiss Louis le Grange, he refused, saying that Le Grange was doing his duties as the minister of so-called law and order. Even the shootings were the logical conclusion of that statement. At the same time, Botha appointed this commission with the intention of dampening the anger of both our people and the international community. We are all aware of the amount of anger provoked by the massacre both inside our country and beyond its borders. The strong condemnation that came from all over the world has led Botha to realize that there can be no justification for the massacre of innocent civilians. In fact, even Washington has been forced to come out against the shootings.

Now, Botha wants to use this commission and make as if he is concerned about the shootings. On the other hand, he knows very well the anger the massacre has provoked within the oppressed people. He has realized that no amount of force will ever intimidate us. He is now trying to cool down our nation. He vainly hopes to win the minds and hearts of our people with the appointment of this commission. At the same time, while Botha is busy sending his Kannemeyer into the [name indistinct] township, he is blocking the way for journalists and other democrats.

Earlier this week, Dr Allan Boesak and Dr Beyers Naude, both leading democratic personalities within our community, were refused entry into Langa township. Yesterday, it was announced that no outsider will ever be allowed into the affected areas. There is no doubt that Botha is doing this because there is a lot to hide in these areas. He does not want those who are capable of telling the truth to see for themselves. Only the Le Granges and Kannmeyers are allowed. What kind of truths as these racists are going to say which are not [words indistinct]? Why is it that others are allowed while others are blocked? What is it that Kannemeyer will say that makes Botha to allow him into these so-called riot areas?

Dear compatriots, we, as the fighting masses of South Africa, are not going to waste our precious time with this commission. We know what led to the shootings. We know what led our brothers and sisters in Langa and [word indistinct] to sacrifice their lives. We know why the police opened fire at the unarmed civilians. We also know what the solution to the whole crisis is.

We know very well that as long as the apartheid regime is still in power in our country, such massacres will always happen whenever the regime feels threatened. We know that nothing will ever bring about the disappearance of this hated apartheid system except our people's war. So let us not waste time by attending to Kannemeyer. Let us concentrate our efforts on the main struggle. Let us intensify the war. What is already happening in these affected townships must spread to engulf the entire country. Instead of listening to Kannemeyer, let us continue our struggle. Let him find our areas on fire. Let us not attend to his nonsense.

While Kannemeyer will be busy trying to tell us how concerned Botha is about the massacres, let us reply to him by eliminating more and more puppets aiding [word indistinct]. Let us reply by

destroying more and more apartheid structures. Let him have no [word indistinct]. When he enters he must be greeted with (?quietness). He knows that. Let him [word indistinct] to admit that the cause of the whole crisis is not the imaginary revolutionary [word indistinct]. He must admit that the cause lies in the apartheid system which he so honestly serves. We must take him to admit that the country is at war. He must admit that the whole nation is up in arms. Kannemeyer must be made to go back [words indistinct] and tell him that the country is at war, that there is no law and order [word indistinct].

So, let us take up the challenge and emulate the heroic actions of our brothers and sisters in the [name indistinct] township. Let petrol bombs continue to explode despite Kannemeyer's presence and his propaganda campaign. At the same time, let us deepen our organizational drive. Let us (?form) more and more underground cells and continue to fight through clandestine channels.

There must be no law and order to maintain. We must make our country ungovernable and our selves difficult to control.

Down with the apartheid commission.

Forward to battle.

The struggle continues.

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Says Dissidents Distributing Pamphlets

*MB011845 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, today told a meeting of inkhundla [electoral college constituency] in the Lubombo region that Swaziland is experiencing dissidents problems of distributing seditious pamphlets insulting the elders of the nation. Prince Bhekimpi said the dissidents are calling for the removal of the supreme council of state, Likoqo, and topple the present government, and replace it with a minority government of their choice.

Addressing the meeting of Lugongolweni Inkhundla, the prime minister said these pamphlets are from a political organization known as the Democratic Party, and they are calling for, among others, teachers, police, soldiers, students, including university students, to go on strike to destabilize the present government. Prince Bhekimpi acknowledged that all these threats are from one man, whom he did not name, and does not live in this country, as his ideology. [sentence as heard]

The boycott of classes by the students of the University of Swaziland, Uniswa, said the prime minister was the work of these dissidents, and two students from Uniswa were recently caught duplicating seditious pamphlets at Mpundle secondary school in the Lubombo region. These students are, he said, not alone in their work. Two students for each region were to distribute the pamphlets.

He said chiefs and parents of the suspended students of Uniswa will soon be called to explain to government about the students' activities at the university. An announcement will be made appealing to them to come forward and explain their attitude toward the Swaziland Government. However, the prime minister appealed to the community of Elugongolweni Inkhundla to respect the queen mother and regent, chiefs, neighbors, themselves, and their beautiful country.

He warned the community against being influenced by foreign ideologies and attributed the recent university class boycott to the foreign influence. He went on and said that the community should be vigilant at all times.

The meeting was also attended by ministers of justice, and youth and defense, Mr David Matse and Brigadier Fonono Dube.

Issuance of Passports, Residence Permits Suspended

*MB011708 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] In Swaziland, the issuing of passports and residence permits has been suspended. A reliable source says they have been suspended until further notice, but was unable to give any reasons for the move. There has been no official announcement about the suspension, and Interior Ministry officials were not available for comment today.

ZAMBIA

Released ANC Member Goldberg Visits Lusaka

*MB291845 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
29 Mar 85*

[Text] Veteran South Africa freedom fighter Dennis Goldberg said in Lusaka today that South Africa would continue to be an arena for East-West confrontation unless political rights are extended to all South Africans. Mr Goldberg said the armed struggle will also escalate with greater intensity as everyone becomes engulfed and embroiled into East-West confrontation, saying this had become imperative because the strength of the ANC of South Africa cannot be underrated nor doubted anymore.

Mr Goldberg, who described himself as a hard-core Marxist, was recently released from prison by the Pretoria regime after 22 years in detention for his opposition to the apartheid regime.

He said the Pretoria regime was desperately trying to hold the country together through its military might, but this was already having a telling toll of tear and wear as the ideology of apartheid was furiously destroying a once sound economy.

ZIMBABWE

Angolan Interior Minister Continues Visit

MB011944 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT
1 Apr 85

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito," minister of the interior, is expected to return to Luanda today after a visit of some days to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In Harare, Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito" had meetings with Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, with whom he discussed issues relating to the current situation in southern Africa. The Zimbabwean foreign minister was informed of the state of the recent talks between Angola and the United States in Cape Verde, which brought together at Cidade da Praia Angolan Interior Minister Alexander Rodrigues "Kito" and Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

As Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, reiterated a week earlier in Luanda, the interior minister said in Harare that the last meeting did not make any progress for the positive evolution of the situation in southern Africa due to the South African intransigence of disregarding the UN Security Council's Resolution No 435/78 on Namibia's independence and also the Lusaka agreement undertaken with the People's Republic of Angola.

The Lusaka agreement, we recall, calls for the total withdrawal of the South African troops from our southern region, which they are still occupying, the cessation of all support by the South African Army for UNITA counterrevolutionaries, the withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia, leaving only about 1,500 infantrymen, and the application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435/78, followed by a gradual withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from the People's Republic of Angola in accordance with a plan which has already been presented to UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

HERALD Editorial Criticizes U.S. Aid to RSA

MB291530 Harare THE HERALD in English
22 Mar 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Sharpeville"]

[Text] Yesterday the world observed the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination which coincides with the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacres, against the background of continued systematic violence being carried out by the apartheid regime against the non-white people of South Africa.

In his message to the United Nations the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, did not spare those who are supporting the racist regime

and doing everything in their power to buy time for the system and helping to deceive mankind that because of some spurious cosmetic adjustments the apartheid system is about to reform.

While the Western powers are busy helping to camouflage the true features of the South African minority regime, scores of black South Africans are being killed in an almost daily replay of the Sharpeville tragedy.

While it is true, as the prime minister put it yesterday, that the situation prevailing in apartheid South Africa is a shame to mankind, it would appear that those who are supporting and condoning the system do not consider it shameful to thrive on the oppression of black people.

The reason for this is that since the days of the slave trade it was the brutal exploitation of the black man which laid the main foundations of the economic wealth of the so-called free world.

As the only outpost in the organisation of world states practising institutionalised racial discrimination — which is yielding super profits that fill the coffers of the Western financial houses — the apartheid regime is playing a role in the world economic affairs close to the heart of the Western countries.

When the whole matter is closely examined it is clear that strategically and in essence the apartheid regime is the lookout post for Western interests in this region.

To allow the regime the freedom to run amok and unchallenged in Southern Africa in defence of Western interests, the United States government is holding up the independence of Namibia while demanding that Cuban troops should withdraw from Angola to deprive the legitimate government of that country of needed support while South African troops occupy the country.

All these manoeuvres are designed to protect the racist regime in the face of its atrocities against the black people in South Africa and its defiance of the entire African Continent.

But Africa can ill afford to continue lamenting and merely observing and commemorating indefinitely days the racists kill with impunity men, women and children in South Africa as the apartheid regime has done since 1960.

The Organisation of African Unity, which was founded to provide support for those struggling for their liberation, must come up with a plan that will oblige the racist minority government to halt its wanton behaviour.

When we realise, as the prime minister observed yesterday, that the regime is playing in this region the same role that the Zionist state is playing in the Middle East, then it is clear that hard times are only just beginning.

Africa and those communities that share its goals of independence must prevail upon the West to take a choice in southern Africa.

Africa is not choosing between war and peace. We are choosing between freedom and perpetual bondage.

Minister Notes Police Allowing ZAPU Meetings*MB010830 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
1 Apr 85*

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, says the police are bending over backwards to accommodate requests by ZAPU for protection and permission to hold political meetings. He informed the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that he had personally given ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo permission to hold meetings last Saturday and yesterday, despite his late submission of the request. Ideally, ZAPU should make the request 7 days before the meeting.

Nkomo Discounts Reports of 'Armed Dissidents'*MB020740 Johannesburg SABA in English 0722 GMT
2 Apr 85*

[Text] Harare, April 2, SABA - ZAPU leader Dr Joshua Nkomo said in an interview published today that his party did not believe reports there were politically inspired armed dissidents in Matabeleland and that the six foreign tourists abducted and murdered in 1982 were not killed by bandits.

The only dissidents he knew of were being sponsored by the ruling ZANU(PF) party. "They have been sponsoring dissidents for the past three years," Dr Nkomo said. For 3 1/2 years the government had not been able to arrest any "politically motivated dissidents." He said the people who had been arrested were "armed robbers, armed crooks" and none of them wanted to overthrow the government.

Dr Nkomo flatly refused to acknowledge that dissidents had murdered the six tourists in Matabeleland in 1982. He also disagreed that the tourists were killed and buried where they had been found, despite evidence provided by a captured dissident and five villagers who helped re-bury the remains. "Were you there when these remains were either discovered or revealed?" Dr Nkomo asked his interviewer. "What makes you think they were not planted there by the government?" When he was told the government pathologist had personally supervised the exhumations, after the captured bandit had pointed out the area where they had buried the tourists, Dr Nkomo said government scientists should not be believed because they said his car had been hit by stones at Masvingo a few months ago, when he had been shot at.

Radio Truth Criticizes Western View of Mugabe*MB310812 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe
0430 GMT 31 Mar 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are none so blind as those that will not see. This is an apt description of all those diplomats and politicians in the West who, despite all the facts staring them in the face, persist in viewing Zimbabwe and its leaders through rose-colored spectacles. They belong to (wistful thinking) brigade. In their muddled images, Robert Mugabe is depicted as a pragmatic statesman leaning towards capitalism, rather than socialism. He

is seen as a performing juggler delicately trying to balance the contradictions in these two ideologies.

They explain he has to satisfy the expectations of his followers, while at the same time ensuring a virile and principally white private sector. In their view, Mugabe is under increasing pressure from within ZANU-PF to push ahead at full steam, with the party aim to establish a Marxist 1-party state. These diplomats and politicians are under the illusion that after the election all will come right, and the experiments with socialism will fall away. Even on the 1-party state issue, a concept which they detest, they have expressed their opinion that Mugabe will overcome this cloud after June. They predict a major cabinet reshuffle.

All these hazy and crazy notions have been fueled quite deliberately by the ZANU-PF leadership. They want economic aid and handouts from the West, so they use their propaganda machine to create the necessary delusions. What these men say for overseas consumption, however, is very different from the messages that they put across at party rallies and meetings internally.

Robert Mugabe, Nathan Shamuyarira, and Morris Nyagumbo have been plucking at their harps and making sweet noises for external audiences. They have implanted the idea that the 1-party state is a long-term policy which would only be introduced after the Lancaster House agreement has run its course. Even the controversial labor relations bill has been presented as a vote-passing ploy to the June elections, after which it will be quietly shelved.

All of these platitudes and sweet talk have lulled the Western community and some of our own white population into a false sense of optimism. How wrong can they be?

Let us just look at a few hard facts. Far from being a lukewarm juggler, Comrade Mugabe is the most dedicated Marxist of them all. He became committed to this ideology as a young man at Fort Hare University. He has never changed his illusions. On the contrary, he has strengthened his belief in scientific socialism through contacts with the Soviet bloc, North Korea, and Red China. He was chosen as the leader of ZANU-PF because of his fanatic devotion to the cause and teachings of Marx and Lenin.

As we reported earlier on the issue of a one party state, Robert Mugabe has a complete and rigid fixation on the subject. No one is pressurizing our prime minister to follow the road to socialism. In all senses of the word he is the leader of the pack. As Bishop Muzerewa declared, he loves power for power's sake. Only a couple of weeks ago, Mugabe is reported to have said that he would regard 50 percent of the vote as a mandate to go ahead and establish a 1-party state. He has reaffirmed his intention to give the state, meaning ZANU-PF, full control over the means of production. Under his direction, our beloved country will become a fully fledged totalitarian state.

These forces in the West to which we have referred may be in dire need of contact lenses, but we in Zimbabwe do not suffer from the affliction of selective blindness. We know what the regime in power has done, we know what they intend to do if we let them.